

SURREY, ROBERT. A.

m 7-9

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

12

Form GFD-355A-12
POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

LAST NAME OF COMPLAINANT (FIRM NAME)—FIRST NAME INITIAL	OFFENSE AS REPORTED AND DATE	THIS DATE	OFFENSE SERIAL NO.
WALKER, Edward A.	Assault to Murder	4-12-63	F 48156
ADDITIONAL DETAILS, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.		4-10-63	

This date Lieutenant Cunningham and Detective J. B. Toney contacted Robert Surrey, of 3506 Lindenwood LA 6 7741, business address Johnson Printing Company, 2700 North Haskell, TA 3 6191. This person is in the printing business however does administrative work for General Walker. Surrey was re-interviewed regarding incidents he observed the evening before this offense occurred at which then he could not give any additional information with the exception of the below listed. Surrey stated that a large flood light in the rear area of the General's home was burned out on the night the offense occurred. Surrey stated that the suspects he observed lurking around the General's house were driving a 1963 Ford Four door sedan, either purple or brown, was hard to tell due to the lighting situation. Surrey gave Investigating Officers the name of a Subject, Bill Duff, white male approximately 32. Duff came to the General's home in early December 1962, and pretended to be an immigrant from Scotland. Duff stated he was interested in the type work the General was following and wanted to help him just for a place to stay. Duff stated that he had only been in the Dallas area at that time two weeks and kept mentioning he had to study all the time to obtain his american citizenship papers. Duff became very lazy about the house after a while and would not work and about the 10th day of March 1963, Duff's luggage was moved into the hall and Duff was asked to leave the house. Surrey stated further that in packing Duff's luggage he found a receipt for an airline ticket made out to William Duff dated sometime in the spring of 1962 showing passage from San Francisco, California, to Seattle, Washington, indicating that Duff was not telling the truth about his arrival in this country. Surrey received information about Duff from other sources proved that Duff was not telling the truth about himself. Surrey advised Investigating Officers to contact the General's Secretary Mrs Knecht.

IF OFFENSE UNFOUNDED, GIVE REASON

LIST ADDITIONAL LOSS AND RECOVERED PROPERTY BELOW (Make Entry in Column (4) for Additional Loss Only)

(1) QTY. (2) UNIT	(3) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (USE STANDARD TERMS) SERIAL NOS.	(4) ESTIMATED VALUE	(5) DATE—RECOVERED—(6) VALUE
RECOVERED BY	RECOVERED AT	TOTAL VALUE	
		Leave Blank → A B C D E F TOTAL	
INVESTIGATING OFFICERS	I. D. NO. Bureau	STOLEN	
J. B. Toney	778 F&S	Leave Blank →	
		RECOVERED	
PERSONS ARRESTED—NAME, ADDRESS	Race-Sex-Age	ARRESTING OFFICERS I. D. NO. DIV.	CHARGE
I RECOMMEND THIS OFFENSE BE DECLARED		DATE	INVESTIGATING OFFICERS
Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		4-12-63	J. B. Toney 778
REPORTING OFFICERS (I. D. NO.)	(I. D. NO.)	DATE	COMMANDING OFFICER
D. P. Tucker 1189 B. G. Norvell 1826		Approved:	8/1/66
RECORDS BUREAU			

Form No. 1589 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

ORIGIN Field (Dallas)

OFFICE Dallas, Texas

FILE NO. CO-2-34030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 12/6/63, 12/9/63 & 12/10/63	Gene Andre Guinn Bobby Savelle Joiner
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Unum Brady		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

M/R, Dallas Police Department, furnished previous record for Robert Klauser. Also photos of Gene Andre Guinn and Bobby Savelle Joiner but Klauser does not identify either. Earl Thornton, Klansman, with Charles A. Felker, Jr., and Jimmy George Robinson are also named at Police Department, Dallas. A similar leaflet is found "Wanted for Murder" bearing face and profile shot of Khrushchev and signed "Minutemen". Sheriff Decker, Dallas, furnished information, not confirmed, that the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet was printed by the Newman Printing Co., Dallas, Texas, for the Minutemen.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R dated 12-6-63 by SA's Patterson and Brady.

On December 6, 1963, Intelligence Unit Corporal Robert Westfall, Dallas Police Department, furnished names and background on Gene Andre Guinn and Bobby Savelle Joiner as being possible suspects responsible for the origin of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets.

Photos of these subjects were obtained on this same date by SA Brady, together with complete copy of record transcript and photo of Robert Klauser, all of which are attached.

On December 6, 1963, photos of Guinn and Joiner were exhibited to Klauser at the Lettercraft Printers (see previous report) where he is employed, but he said neither is of the person for whom he had made the film negative

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas	COPIES Orig. & lcc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Unum Brady</i> CR87	DATE 12-11-63
		APPROVED <i>Forrest V. Forrester</i>	DATE 627 12-11-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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CO-2-34030
12-11-63
Page 2.

of President Kennedy's photo, face and profile. He still thought the purchaser looked more like Oswald's photo, except that he had dark curly hair.

On December 9, 1963, Inv. Brumley, Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, discussed this case with the reporting agent, and he thought that Earl Thornton, Klansman, and former associate of Rev. Roy Davis, might be suspect in this case. Thornton offered to allow Davis to use his printing equipment when Davis was in business as Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan. Brumley, who knows Davis personally, doubted however that Davis printed these leaflets. The records show that Thornton is connected with Thornton Electric Company, 2317 E. 11th Street, Dallas (telephone book shows 1726 S. Denly Drive - WH 6-3981).

On December 9, 1963, Intelligence Unit Investigator Brumley, Dallas Police Department, mentioned to the reporting agent the possibility of Jimmy George Robinson, Route 1, Garland, Texas, an organizer for the National States Rights Party, and who is employed for the Long Oil Company, Broadway and Gatewood Road, being involved in this leaflet distribution. It was rumored that sheriff's deputies had recovered a large quantity of these leaflets from Robinson's house. The Sheriff's Office when contacted, however, had no record of such a seizure.

On December 10, 1963, a file on the "Minutemen" #Int-2953, was discovered at the Intelligence Unit, and contained in this file is a leaflet, white in color, but similar in format, captioned "Wanted for Murder" Khrushchev. The leaflet bears the face and profile shots of the Soviet Premier Khrushchev in the same manner as the shots of President Kennedy in the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet. The Khrushchev photos appear to originate from magazine or newspaper clippings as has been established was the case in the preparation of the film of President Kennedy. This Khrushchev leaflet is signed "Minutemen". The printing is of better quality than the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet, but the text in reading sounds like the same or a very similar modus operandi.

On December 10, 1963, Intelligence Unit Agent and the reporting agent contacted Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas, who said he had information, unconfirmed, that the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets were printed at the Newman Printing Company, Dallas, Texas, for the "Minutemen". The telephone directory shows the Newman Printing Company located at 1525 Edison St., telephone RI 2-9144. It is believed to be operated by Tom R. Newman, 7210 Lakewood Blvd., DAVIS 1-5355.

DISPOSITION

Investigation continued.

UB:mla

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 7-10-52 L

316 231 A

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	Inv. Charge Act	Disposition
USM Ft. Worth, Texas	Robert Glenn Klaus #2893	11-16-49	F.J.D.A. (N.M.V.T.A.)	prob imposed 1 yr under the Brooklyn Plan on chg of ITSMV EUDA DPS 4-3-50 2 yrs Rel. to Fed. Auth.
D, Ft. Worth, Texas	Robert Glenn Klaus #EX-71067	11-16-49	Vio. Dyer Act	
Pol., Baton Rouge, La.	Robert Glenn Klaus #-- SPol., Alexandria, La.	3-14-50	auto theft	
D, Greveport, La.	Robert Glenn Klaus #49201	3-15-50	Fug. Fort Worth, Texas	3-15-50, rel. to same.
PD Ft Worth Texas	Robert Glenn Klaus #17551	3-15-50	car theft	reld to Co 3-16-50
SO, Alexandria, La.	Robert Klaus #4627	3-13-50	auto theft	pending
Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.	Robert Glenn Klaus, #7518-H	4-12-50	F.J.D.A., (N.M.V.T.A.)	2 yrs. 1-3-51 regular parole
avy	Robert Glenn Klaus #334-62-11	3-28-51 USNRTC San Antonio Texas		

CR87

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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316 231 A

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Dallas Texas	Robert Glenn Klaus	6-20-52	invest	held
AIR MAIL	#32816			
SO Dallas Texas	Robert Glenn Klaus	6-21-52	DWI	125 + Costa
	#SE-20567			

CR 87

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Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

HOMER GARRISON, JR.,
DIRECTORTHE STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AUSTIN

June 24, 1952

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the State Bureau of Identification and Records concerning our number

560,723

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F. B. I. Number

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Glen H. McLaughlin, Chief
Bureau of Identification and Records

ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NUMBER	NAME	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
3-4-49	Yuma, Ariz.	SO#	Robt. Glenn Klausse	Inv. Dyer Act	rel. 8-4-49'
11-16-49	Ft. Worth, Tex.	USM# 2893	Robt. Glenn Klausse	FJDA (NMVTA)	sent. 1-3-50, prob imposed 1 yr under the Brookly Plan on chg. of ITSMV FJDA DPS
11-16-49	Ft. Worth, Tex.	PD# EX-71067	Robt. Glenn Klausse	Vio. Dyer Act	rel. to Fed. autl
3-14-50	Baton Rouge, La. Alexandria, La.	St. Pol# St. Pol#	Robt. Glenn Klausse	auto theft	
3-15-50	Shreveport, La.	PD# 49201	Robt. Glenn Klausse	fug. Ft. Worth, Tex.	
3-15-50	Ft. Worth, Tex.	PD# 17351	Robt. Glenn Klausse	car theft	rel. to Co. 3-16-50
6-20-52	Dallas, Tex.	PD# 32816	Robt. Glenn Klausse	inv.	held

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* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

Form No. 1588 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Field (Dallas)	OFFICE Dallas, Texas	FILE NO. CO-2-34030
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 12/12/63	Newman Printing Company
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Unum Brady		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Newman Printing Company, 1525 Edison St.,
Dallas, Texas, deny printing the "Treason"
leaflet.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R dated December 11, 1963, by reporting agent.

Other Investigation

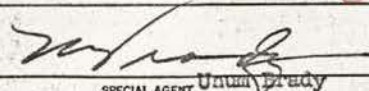

On December 12, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, at 5:30 P.M., with Police Intelligence Officer Robert Brumley, called at Newman Printing Company, 1525 Edison Street, and interviewed Mr. Joe H. Dodson, Manager, concerning the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet, described in the referenced report.

Mr. Dodson said that to his knowledge this leaflet was not printed by their firm. He feels that all jobs are accounted for by production procedures and that this type leaflet could not be printed in quantity in their facility without disclosure. He thought the character of printing indicates a small independent offset operation. Newman Printing Company gives the appearance of being a fairly large, established firm.

A comparison of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet with the "Wanted for Murder" leaflet, copy of which is in Police Department Intelligence files, suggests a common source.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY 	DATE 12-13-63
		APPROVED 	DATE 628 12-13-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

UB:mle

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-61606-1

Commission No. 901

 10-1588 (Revised)
 SYNOPSIS REPORT
 (7-1-55)

 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUB 4

#8

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	FILE NO. <u>65-251,000</u>
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
<u>Investigative Assignment</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	<u>KP</u> <u>Lurrey, Robert</u>
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>	<u>April 16-22, 1964</u>	<u>Robert H. Klaus</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
<u>SA John Joe Hewlett</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation has not as yet positively identified printer of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. Investigation continued.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Further investigation requested by Chief's Office.

Other Investigations

On 4-16-64 I interviewed Mr. James S. Wagon, III, Vice President, Olmsted-Kirk Paper Co., 1033 Young St., Dallas, Texas, phone RI-2-7151. Mr. Wagon said that the assorted poster paper upon which the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets were printed is a common type of paper. He said that it is usually sold in 9 x 12 inch, 18 x 24 inch, or 24 x 36 inch sizes. Usually the larger printing companies will purchase the two larger sizes while the smaller printing companies will purchase the 9 x 12 inch size. It is noted that the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets are printed on the 9 x 12 inch size, however, the two larger sizes could also be cut to 9 x 12 inches.

Olmsted-Kirk Paper Co. handles the assorted poster paper manufactured by Inland Empire Paper, Millwood, Washington. It is manufactured in 5 assorted colors. However, Mr. Wagon said that he believed all of the paper manufacturers making this type paper used approximately the same colors and number of assorted colors.

Mr. Wagon stated that Lettercraft Printers, 2615 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, is a customer of theirs. Mr. Wagon furnished the following information about the paper purchases of Lettercraft printers during 1963 from Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company:

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig. & 1 cc	<u>SA J. S. Wagon</u>	<u>4-30-64</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT	DATE
Dallas	2 cc's	<u>Robert H. Klaus</u>	<u>4-30-64</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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CO-2-34,030

<u>Date</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Signed By</u>	<u>Notation on Invoice</u>
5-20-63	2 ¹ / ₂ Thousand	R. D. Troy	Waiting in office
5-21-63	2 ¹ / ₂ Thousand	C. M. Harce	" " "
7-3-63	5 Thousand ??	Klaus	By 11:30 am - Rush
7-23-63	5 Thousand	J. D. Stenson	Early pm
7-30-63	5 Thousand	J. D. Stenson	Rush
7-30-63	1 Bundle, 26 x 39-90 Chipboard (cheap backing for tablets)		
8-9-63	6 Thousand	J. D. Stenson	Monday am
9-5-63	6 Thousand ??	Klaus	Friday am
9-16-63	10 Thousand	Initials "C.M."	Rush soon as possible
11-1-63	10 Thousand	Billy Eason	A.M. sure
11-16-63	10 Thousand	"C. M." (Initials)	Waiting at dock
11-16-63	15 Thousand	Billy Eason	Rush - Monday am
11-19-63	10 Thousand	"C.M."	Wednesday am
"	32, 25 x 38-160M Carnation (pink) (Strath or Bouquet Text) Covers		
12-31-63	15 Thousand	Bill, C. Eason	Today sure
"	42 Sht. 23 x 35-200M Chalice opaque cover (Covers)		

All of the above assorted poster paper was purchased in the 9 x 12 inch size.

It is noted that 35,000 sheets were purchased and picked up between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19, 1963, less than a week before the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet was distributed. However, it is also noted that there was only one paper purchase in December, 1963, that being on the last day of the month, Dec. 31st.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to determine the approximate quantity distributed. Lt. Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, stated that he had no idea how many had been distributed and has not made an effort to determine an estimate. Detective H. M. Hart, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Dept. stated he had no idea how many were distributed and did not try to make an estimate, at the time they were distributed. The Dallas Police Dept. Property Room had 40 of the leaflets which had been turned in by the Motor Patrol. Postal Inspector Roy Armstrong said that some of the leaflets were put into the mails deposit boxes, but he has no idea how many as he only saw about six.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued to identify the printer and/or financier of these leaflets.

JJI:RS

Form No. 1585 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No. 949

FILE NO. 60-234,020

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	
<u>Protective Research</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	<u>Robert H. Klaus</u>
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>	<u>4-29/5-11/64</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
<u>SA John Joe Howlett</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation has not yet positively identified printer of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. Investigation continued.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R dated 4-30-64.

Other Investigations

On 4-29-64 I interviewed Mr. Dean Campbell of the Dallas Times Herald. Mr. Campbell said that their route man, Mr. W. R. Wynn, 14537 Dennis Lane, Farmers Branch, Texas, saw some of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets.

I interviewed Mr. Wynn and he stated that he found some leaflets around the Magnolia Building, 106 S. Akard, Dallas; United Fidelity Building, 1025 Elm, Dallas; and the Texas Bank Building, 810 Main, Dallas. Mr. Wynn said that these leaflets appeared two or three days prior to the parade and I showed him a copy of the printed "Wanted for Treason" leaflets and they were not the same leaflets. Mr. Wynn described the leaflets that he saw as being on white paper, approximately 8" x 11" or 9" x 12". The writing appeared to be in a red marking pencil and was handwritten and handprinted. He said he threw all of the leaflets away and did not have a sample, but from the best of his memory, they had printed on them, "Wanted for Treason," "J. F. Fink," and "Go Home J. F. Fink." Mr. Wynn said this was the first time he had seen the printed "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and that the ones found in the Dallas Times Herald circulation dispensers were not the same type of leaflet.

Mr. Campbell said that to the best of his knowledge, the leaflets appeared only on the route carried by Mr. Wynn. Mr. Campbell also said that the number of

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig &	<i>[Signature]</i>	
	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	5-12-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-12-64

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-61800-1

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leaflets in their street dispensers did not amount to the number indicated in some of the newspaper and magazine articles about the incident. Mr. Campbell said that he did not believe there was over a half dozen or maybe a dozen or so.

On 4-29-64 I telephoned FBI Agent Robert Gemberling and asked how many of the leaflets they had on hand. Mr. Gemberling checked his files and phoned back later to say that his reports do not indicate the number of leaflets that they received, only that they kept a few samples and turned some over to the Secret Service, Dallas. Agent Gemberling said that he was not positive as to the exact number, but guessed that they only had a few samples.

On 4-30-64, I interviewed Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County Sheriff, who produced twenty-two leaflets. Sheriff Decker said that his records have no information as to the total number of leaflets distributed and no attempt had been made to determine an estimate.

On 5-5-64 I interviewed Mr. J. T. Monk, of Monk Brothers, 2027 Young Street, Dallas. Mr. Monk said that he was uncertain as to the price of reproducing the pictures, therefore, was unable to determine the exact date that they made the negatives. The reason for this is because to the best of their memory, the pictures were line shots and did not require half-toning, as the pictures would have already been half-toned, but their price indicates that it was a half-tone job. Mr. Monk said that it was possible that in making the charge, that they looked at the picture and saw that it was half-toned and made the charge for this amount even though they simply made a line shot.

Mr. Monk said that he went on a vacation November 15, 1963, and returned to Dallas on November 22, 1963. To the best of his knowledge and that of his wife, Rita Monk, it was just a few days, or possibly the day before, they left on vacation. The tickets for Lettercraft during the month of November 1963 were searched completely and it is believed that the negative was made on either November 13 or November 14, 1963. On 11-13-63 a ticket shows one 5x8, charge \$2.90 and one 5x6, charge \$2.15, total bill \$5.05. Mr. Monk said that he does not believe they would have shot two different size negatives in reproducing the pictures. On November 14, 1963, ticket indicates one 5x8, charge \$2.90. Mr. Monk says that he believes this is the ticket for the transaction, however, the charge, \$2.90, indicates half-tone pictures. For this reason, Mr. Monk said that he believes a mistake was made in billing the transaction.

Mrs. Rita Monk said that she noticed the negative as it was drying and looked at it. She said that she is fairly sure that there was only one negative, with both front and profile view, and that it was 5x8 inches in size.

Therefore, as best it can be determined, it appears that the negative was made and delivered on November 14, 1963.

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Mr. Monk stated that they had lost the Lettercraft business since this incident. However, he replied that if they are going to be that way about it, he doesn't care if he ever gets their business again. Mr. Monk produced his records showing that Lettercraft made 10 purchases in September, 12 purchases in October, 16 purchases in November, and 1 purchase in December, 1963. In 1964, they made no purchases in January, 6 purchases in February, 6 purchases in March, and 1 purchase in April. Lettercraft failed to pay their bill, and Mr. Monk said that he contacted them and asked that they pay their bill and asked why they had not been receiving their business. They replied that they had not been doing any work which required the assistance of Monk Brothers. Lettercraft then paid its bill in February which dated back to November and covered the particular transaction under investigation.

Mr. Monk said that they never had received much line work for Lettercraft and that they mostly did half-tone and fine line work.

Mr. Monk said that he had known Robert Klause for several years, but did not know of any organizations or political activities that Klause had engaged in. Mr. Monk said from his experience, Robert Klause is poor to average in his work, and really does not know too much about the printing business.

Mr. Monk examined the circular (leaflet) and said that in his opinion, it was run on a small 1250 type press, running head first, top of the leaflet. Mr. Monk said that there were slurs in the ink running from top to bottom of the printed leaflet, which gave him this impression. Mr. Monk also called attention to the letters - E, A, and O - which gave him this impression. Mr. Monk also called attention to the letters - E, A, and O - which were closing up in places. Mr. Monk said that in his opinion, this indicated to him that the copy stand was not working properly. He said that it could either be insufficient vacuum or a sponge rubber type copy stand.

Mr. Monk said that he could not think of anything or see anything on the leaflet that would be traceable with any degree of certainty.

Mr. Monk also called attention to the fact that a smaller size type could have been used, then an enlarging line photograph taken, to increase the size of the type. Mr. Monk said that in view of the closed Es, As, and Os, and the general appearance of the leaflet, he thought this may be the case. Mr. Monk was asked how it came to his attention that he made the negatives for this leaflet. Mr. Monk said his wife's mother went out into her yard to work on Monday after the assassination and found one of the leaflets in the shrubbery and flowers. She kept the leaflet and later showed it to Mrs. Rita Monk, who recognized the photographs to be similar to the negatives she had observed in their shop.

The leaflet was shown to Mr. Clifford Spencer, who actually did the photography, and he said that he believes they are the same. Mr. Clifford Spencer was interviewed and he said that he is not sure if it was a half-tone or line shot,

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but to the best of his memory, he believes that it was a line shot. Mr. Spencer also said that to the best of his knowledge, there was only one negative made and that the pictures on the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets appear to be the same as the negative that he made.

On 5-5-64 I interviewed Mr. Joseph B. Harman, Office Manager, American Type Founders Company, Incorporated, 2276 Vantage, Dallas. Mr. Harman said that in his opinion, the type would not be traceable because of its common nature. Mr. Harman exhibited samples of all of the type manufactured by American Type Founders and there appeared to be two or three different types that were similar to those used on the leaflet. There was also several different sizes of the similar types. Mr. Harman also called attention to the fact that there are several other different companies that manufacture and sell type in this area.

In view of the common style of type used, the several different companies manufacturing type, and the various sizes within each style of type, it is believed that it is impossible to attempt to trace the type.

On 5-5-64 I reinterviewed Mr. James S. Wagon, Vice-President, Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company. Mr. Wagon furnished copies of all the orders for Lettercraft during 1964. All orders, other than the assorted dodger paper, like that used to print the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets, were disregarded. On 1-29-64 10,000 assorted dodgers were purchased. A shipping note said, "Today" and was signed by Billy Easom. On 3-20-64, 15,000 assorted dodgers were purchased. The shipping notice read, "Early Mon. A.M." and was signed by Klaus. This was the total assorted dodger purchases for Lettercraft from Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company during 1964.

Mr. C. A. Kirby, Senior Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, and Mr. M. O. Satterfield, Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, were interviewed. They both stated that they had never seen any of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets and that none of the Sanitation men had called them to their attention. It was determined that Mr. Ted Brashear, 2407 Community, Dallas, was the driver of the Sanitation Department truck which picked up trash from Lettercraft Printing Company, 2615 Oak Lawn. His assistants were Mr. C. O. Barnes, 4431 Helen, Dallas and Tommy Waters, Jr., 3403 Whetley Place, Dallas. Tommy Waters was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that Mr. Waters can barely read and write. Mr. C. O. Barnes was interviewed and said that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that he could barely read and write.

Mr. Ted Brashear was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflet before, however, he had picked up three garbage cans full of leaflets containing President Kennedy's picture. He said these were picked up about a week or two before the assassination and while he could not give me the exact address, he could take me to the location. Mr. Brashear said that most of their work is in the alleys and he does not know the street number where these were picked up. Mr. Brashear directed me to the alley behind

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Lettercraft Printing Company and pointed out the garbage cans directly in the rear of Lettercraft Printing Company, as the location where these leaflets were picked up.

Mr. Brashear described these leaflets as being on white paper, approximately 12" x 14" and containing a large full face photograph of President Kennedy. To the best of his knowledge, there was no writing under the picture, other than President Kennedy's name. Mr. Brashear said that he remembers this because he was new on the route and had another man driving it while he was learning the route. At this time, Mr. Brashear was working the top of the truck and was the individual that emptied the garbage cans into the truck. He stated that he noticed the picture of President Kennedy and thought that it was a good picture so he got a handful that had not been bent up and soiled. He stated that he put these into the cab of his truck. To the best of his knowledge, he said there were three garbage cans full and estimated that there must have been several thousand of them, as they had just been stuffed down in the garbage cans.

Mr. Brashear stated that he had left these leaflets in the cab of his truck for a couple of weeks, then selected two or three of them and took them home. Mr. Brashear and I proceeded to his home and were informed by Mr. Brashear's wife that she had thrown the leaflets away. Since the time of the assassination, Mr. and Mrs. Brashear have moved twice and Mrs. Brashear said it was during one of these moves that she destroyed the leaflets.

From Mr. Brashear's description, the background of the picture was white instead of black, like the full face photograph on the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. However, Mr. Brashear said that it was a full face photograph similar to the one on the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet.

On 5-6-64, SA Gene Wofford and I interviewed Robert Klaus at Lettercraft Printing Company. Mr. Klaus said that to the best of his memory, there were two negatives shot on the front and side profile of President Kennedy. He stated that he had no idea who the person was for whom he had the negatives made. He stated that an individual came to the print shop and asked that he, Klaus, make the negatives for him. Robert Klaus said that he thought he would be able to make the negatives himself so he took the job. However, he said that he later found out he could not copy the pictures. He said that he was having difficulty getting his screen to line up with the screen already on the picture he was trying to copy. From the way Klaus talked, it appeared that he was attempting to half-tone a picture which had already been half-toned. He said that he was coming up with large black specks on his negative.

Robert Klaus said that he was willing to cooperate in any way possible to help us identify the printer and/or financier of the leaflets. Klaus was asked if he would be willing to take a lie detector test and he stated that he would be.

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An attempt was made to run Klausen on the polygraph and it was found to be busy. Klausen agreed that when we set up the appointment we could contact him and that he would take the test. Later in the day, an appointment was obtained for 1 P.M. and unsuccessful efforts were made to locate Klausen. During the afternoon, Klausen phoned the Secret Service Office and talked with SA Patterson and informed SA Patterson that he, Klausen, had talked with his attorney and his attorney said that he did not have to take the test and that he, Klausen, had decided not to take the test. After obtaining this message from SA Patterson, SA Wofford and I attempted to relocate Klausen, but without success.

Mr. Billy Eason, printer for Lettercraft Printing Company, was interviewed. Mr. Eason said that he had no idea who had printed the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and that he had not observed any cuttings, plates, or blanket impressions around the printing shop. Billy Eason was asked if he would be willing to take a polygraph test and he replied that he would. However, he stated that he was going to have to work late to complete a job that had to be delivered the next day and asked that we delay the polygraph test. Billy Eason was informed that we would contact him later about the polygraph test.

On 5-6-64 Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, owners, Lettercraft Printing Company, were interviewed. Robert Klausen is the son of Mrs. Mercer. Mrs. Mercer said that she felt sure the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets were not printed in her shop because she has not seen any evidence, spoilage, etc., resembling the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet. Mrs. Mercer also said that they have not done any political printing.

On 5-11-64, Robert Klausen was reinterviewed at Lettercraft Printing Company. Robert Klausen complained that we were taking him from his work and that he had a wife and three children to feed. He stated that he works strictly on a commission and that he is not making any money while talking with us. Extensive efforts were made to get Robert Klausen to go on the polygraph, but he refused to do so. When asked why he agreed to go on it and changed his mind, he stated that he did not know his rights, but after consulting his attorney, he was informed that he did not have to take the test. In response to our questions, Klausen admitted that we did not tell him he had to go on the test, but continued saying that he was unsure as to his position at that time, but after consulting an attorney, he does not want to take the test. Extensive efforts were also made to have Robert Klausen name the individual for whom he had the negatives made, or printed the leaflets, but he continued to say that he did not know the individual.

Robert Klausen said that his attorney was Don C. Alexander, Dallas Federal Savings Building, Phone Riverside 7-0374. In response to my question, Robert Klausen said that he did not have an attorney as such, but that he had approached this attorney about the pending incident. Klausen said that he had called Mr. Alexander and talked with him over the phone and received advice as to his rights. In response to my questioning, Klausen said that he had not used this attorney before,

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but that he had simply phoned him and talked with him over the phone. I asked Klause if the attorney would have remembered the incident and Klause replied that he doubted it, as he only talked with him for a few moments. I called Klause's attention to the fact that an attorney's product was his advice and that it seemed peculiar to me that an attorney would talk with a stranger over the phone, furnish advice, and not submit a bill. Klause replied that he didn't know about that. Two or three different attempts were made at questioning Klause along the lines of his attorney, and he continued to say that he didn't know if the attorney would remember it or not, but I was unable to get Klause to change his story.

Mrs. Mercer, owner of Lettercraft Printing Company, became quite upset during our visit. She stated that we were bothering her employees, getting them so excited and nervous, that they were unable to do their work. Mrs. Mercer was visibly disturbed and upset during our interview with her and she mentioned two or three different times why we wanted to run her printer, Billy Eason, on the lie detector. Mrs. Mercer said that she had contacted her attorney and found out that her son, Robert Klause, and her printer, Billy Eason, did not have to take a polygraph test unless they wanted to. Extensive efforts were made through Mrs. Mercer to get her to influence Robert Klause to take a polygraph examination, and get the matter settled. Mrs. Mercer indicated several times that she thought we were picking on her son because he had a prior criminal record and she attempted to name several other printing companies which she thought might run this type of work. It was pointed out to Mrs. Mercer that the leaflet was printed using the negative which her son had made. Since her son had had the negative in his possession, he was unable or would not identify the person to whom he gave it. Since this was the case, she was informed that our investigation would continue at her printing company until we exhausted all possible leads, or were able to trace it to another individual.

Mr. Mercer became quite upset during our visit and stated that we were hurting his business and keeping his employees from working. He also complained about our wanting to run their printer, Billy Eason, on the polygraph and said that he could not understand why Billy Eason should be dragged into this. Mr. Mercer indicated that they were quite busy and asked that we complete this investigation as soon as possible. Mr. Mercer was informed that it was our desire to complete this investigation as soon as we could, and that we felt sure that with the cooperation of Robert Klause we could finish the investigation in considerably less time.

An effort was made to get Robert Klause to accompany us to the office and he became quite upset and asked if we were charging him with anything. He was informed that he was not under arrest and was not being charged with anything, that we simply wanted to go downtown, contact his lawyer, and talk about the matter. Robert Klause asked to leave the room and he departed for a few minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer returned shortly, wanting to know why we were taking Robert Klause downtown and wanted to know if he was being charged with anything. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer were informed that he was not being charged with

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anything; that we simply asked that he come downtown with us. Mr. Mercer asked if Robert Klausé had to go downtown with us and he was informed that we asked Robert Klausé to go downtown with us. To this, Mr. Mercer replied, I suggest that he refuse to go downtown with you and stated that they just had too much work to do for Robert Klausé to be going downtown with us. Mrs. Mercer was also quite disturbed and asked if Robert Klausé was being charged with anything. She also was informed that he was not under arrest and was not being charged with anything; that we simply wanted to go downtown to contact his lawyer and talk about the matter.

Robert Klausé stated that he had too much work to do to come downtown with us. He was asked to contact his lawyer and to make arrangements where we could all meet and talk about the matter. Robert Klausé advised that he would contact this agent by 4:30 P.M., 5-11-64, or early morning 5-12-64.

During the two visits to Lettercraft Printing Company, the following information was obtained from the company records. On 11-5-63, Lettercraft received an order for 3,000 circulars, using the dodger paper like that used for the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. The circulars were promised for delivery on 11-10-63. On 11-12-63, Lettercraft received an order for 15,000 circulars using the dodger paper. This was all of the dodger paper used for printing circulars during the months of October, November, and December, 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Robert Klausé, and Billy Eason, all stated that they used this dodger paper for printing scratch pads. They print 9" x 12" sheets with a Lettercraft Printing Company heading and cut the 9" x 12" sheet into 4 scratch pads which are glued at the top end. While going through the orders for October, November, and December 1963, I noticed several sheets from these scratch pads upon which notes had been made and placed in the files for the various orders. Therefore, it appears that a good deal of this dodger paper is used for the printing of these scratch pads. Billy Eason and Robert Klausé both stated that they print about 10,000 sheets of this dodger paper at a time which would cut out to about 40,000 scratch pads. Billy Eason and Robert Klausé both said that these scratch pads do not last long, as the salesmen give them away and they usually include some when they deliver orders. Billy Eason said that they usually run these scratch pads about once a month, however, they haven't run any for the last couple of months or so.

The withholding tax records reviewed for the last quarter of 1963 and in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Billy Eason, and Robert Klausé, they show the following employees: Homer Dwight Hatcher, Social Security Number 452-52-6749, earnings \$80; Jasper R. Hawkins, Social Security Number 451-01-2728, earnings \$116; Henry Davila, Social Security Number 456-52-3254, earnings \$682.66; Margo Frances Brown, Social Security Number 061-38-4061, earnings, \$76.80.

During our visit on 5-11-64 Robert Klausé was asked to write the words, "consistently" and "marriage." He correctly spelled "marriage" but incorrectly spelled "consistently" however, it was not the same misspelling as that in the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

JJH:wd

Form No. 1088 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No.

9376

FILE NO. 60-2-34,030

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	
<u>Protective Research</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	<u>Robert Klause</u>
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>	<u>5-11-64</u>	<u>KP Summary</u> <u>Robert</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
<u>SA John Joe Howlett and SA Gene Wofford</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation has not yet positively identified printer and/or financier of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. Investigation continued.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R dated 5-12-64.

Other Investigations

On 5-11-64, SAs Howlett and Wofford interviewed Henry Davila of 8815 Beckley View, Dallas, at his place of employment, Etheridge Printing Company, 1812 H. Field Street, Dallas. Mr. Davila said that he went to work for Lettercraft on November 28, 1963, and worked until January 28, 1964. While he was working there, he said, that to the best of his knowledge, Lettercraft did not have any kind of type-setting device nor did they have any kind of letter press proofing press. However, he said while he was employed there, there were several different occasions upon which type could have been used and a letter press proofing press could have been used. Due to this fact, he says that he does not believe they had this kind of equipment. He said this work was farmed out to other printing companies while he worked there.

Mr. Davila was shown the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and he said that in his opinion, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Mercer or Mr. Bill Eason would not have printed this type of literature. He also said that while he was employed there he does not recall Lettercraft printing any kind of political leaflets or material. He said that Robert Klause was interested in a "fast buck" and he would not put it past Robert Klause to have printed the leaflet. He said during his employment, he did not see any material, scrap, etc., or hear any conversation

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig & 2 cc	<i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT	
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-13-64

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that would indicate the leaflet was printed at Lettercraft.

Mr. Davila could not name any type setting company that set type for Lettercraft while he was working there as his job was printing.

Mr. Davila was asked if he knew of any friends of Robert Klause that were also in the printing business and he said that he knew of no real close friends, however, there was a man from Fort Worth whose name was Dally or something similar to that.

During my interview with Mr. Monk of Monk Brothers, Mr. Monk mentioned a Delbert D. Dally, who approached Mr. Monk about doing some work on credit and said that he was a friend of the people at Lettercraft. Mr. Dally produced a card showing a Fort Worth address and also showing the address of Lettercraft at 2615 Oak Lawn, Dallas.

Mr. Davila was asked if the person's name could be Delbert Dally and he said that that sounded like the name. Mr. Davila also said it was his understanding the man was from Fort Worth, Texas.

SA Wofford and I both got the impression that Mr. Davila may know something that he is not telling us. Extensive efforts were made to convince Mr. Davila that any information he gave us would be in confidence and that he need not worry. Mr. Davila said that in his opinion if the leaflets were printed at Lettercraft, there was a good possibility that Mr. Bill Eason would know something about them. Mr. Davila said that Bill Eason had mentioned to him that Robert Klause had worked on a couple of jobs off hours and had also cheated Lettercraft on some of the jobs printed there. Mr. Davila said that he did not think Bill Eason would have anything to do with printing the leaflets, but there was a good chance he might have observed some scrap, etc.

Mr. Davila was asked that if in his opinion did he think that Robert Klause would have printed the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets? To this, Mr. Davila said, "I think you should talk to him again."

On 5-12-64 SA Wofford and I interviewed Homer Dwight Hatcher at his home, 2662 Ann Arbor, Dallas. Mr. Hatcher said that he had worked for Lettercraft approximately two weeks and at the time he worked there he and Robert Klause were the only printers. To the best of Mr. Hatcher's memory, this was in September or October of 1963. At the time Mr. Hatcher worked there, he said they had one or two small presses and that Lettercraft was a small kind of fly by night printing company. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer wanted Hatcher to take over the printing angle of the business and free Bob Klause to sell and do the camera work. Mr. Hatcher said that he was not happy with the small business and quit after about 2 weeks. Mr. Hatcher said that at the time he worked for Lettercraft, they did not have any kind of type-setting device or letter press proofing press. The

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"Wanted for Treason" leaflet was shown to Mr. Hatcher and he replied that while he worked at Lettercraft, on one or two occasions he had run some scratch pads using the identical paper. The paper is 9" x 12" and 4 scratch pads are printed per page and later cut and glued into scratch pads. Mr. Hatcher said that he ran 6,000 or 8,000 sheets. Mr. Hatcher said that he had not been employed at Lettercraft long enough to really get to know Mr. and Mrs. Mercer and Robert Klause, and could not render any opinion. Mr. Hatcher said that he was also very busy printing during the time that he worked there and that he did not know anything about any of the type setting companies that Lettercraft used, or any of the friends of Robert Klause or Mr. and Mrs. Mercer. Hatcher could furnish no additional information of value in this investigation.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

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Form No. 1050 (Revised)
 7-1-60

 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No.

 1505
 CE 1836
 937a

OFFICE STATUS	Dallas, Texas	FILE NO.	CC-2-34,030
Investigation Made At	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy (Robert A. Surrey)	
Investigation Made By	May 13, 1964	Other Individuals and Organizations Involved or Interviewed	
SAIC Sorrels, SA William Patterson, SA Roger Warner, SA Joe Howlett and SA Gene F. Wofford			

SYNOPSIS

Robert A. Surrey, 3506 Lindenwood, Dallas,
 identified as person for whom Robert Klausé
 printed the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Referenced by M/R dated 5-12-64.

Other Investigations

On 5-13-64, SA Wofford and SA Howlett interviewed Mrs. Ruth Klausé at her place of employment, Union Bankers Insurance Co., 2551 Elm St., Dallas. Mrs. Klausé agreed to accompany us to the Secret Service Office, Dallas, so that we might talk in private. This arrangement was also acceptable to her employer.

SAIC Sorrels and SA Howlett interviewed Mrs. Ruth Klausé at the Dallas Secret Service Office. Mrs. Klausé readily admitted that she and her husband, Robert Klausé, printed the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets at Lettercraft Printing Co., 2615 Oak Lawn, Dallas, late one evening. Mrs. Klausé said that she was unable to recall the date that the leaflets were printed and that she has been trying to remember the date for the last few days since we had been talking with her husband and she knew that we would more than likely be talking with her. Mrs. Klausé said that she did not see the copy that the text of the leaflet was taken from and that she only saw the negatives of President Kennedy's picture. Mrs. Klausé said that she did not know for sure where the negatives were made but assumed that her husband had the negatives made at Monk Bros. as that was where they had most of the work done. Mrs. Klausé said that to the best of her memory they printed 10,000 copies of the leaflet. When they completed printing the leaflet she said they packed them into two boxes and left them in a storeroom at Lettercraft. She and her husband then went home and she said she never saw the

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig. & 1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	5-14-64
Dallas	2 cc's	APPROVED	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-14-64

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leaflets again. However, she said she kept one sample copy which she later destroyed after the assassination. She said her husband talks very little and that he never told her for whom he printed the leaflets. She said that she asked him when she first saw the leaflet who it was for and her husband told her that it was none of her business.

Mrs. Klausse said that she did not know the price of the job but estimated it to be about \$60. She said a few days after they printed the leaflets that her husband gave her \$20. She said her reason for helping print the leaflets was because she needed the money and that she thought the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet was a joke until the President was assassinated.

While Mrs. Klausse was being interviewed at the Secret Service Office, Dallas, her husband, Robert Klausse, came into the office and said that he wanted to tell the story about the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet. Mrs. Klausse said that she did not want her husband to know that she had talked with us and she was escorted out of the office through a back door.

SAIC Sorrels, SA Patterson and SA Warner interviewed Robert Klausse in the Dallas Secret Service Office. Robert Klausse identified his customer as Mr. Robert A. Surrey, 3506 Linderwood, Dallas, Texas, telephone LA 6-7741. He said Surrey was a salesman for the Johnston Printing Co., 2700 North Haskell, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 3-6191. Klausse said that Surrey came to him and said that he had a printing job that he wanted him to do for him. Klausse agreed to do the job for \$60 and Surrey provided two pictures from a magazine and the text copy on what printers call a "railroad board". Klausse was unable to make a negative of the magazine pictures and took them to Monk Bros. to be photographed. Klausse himself shot a photograph of the text copy on the camera at Lettercraft Printing Company. Klausse then made the plate from the negatives that Monk Bros. had made and the negatives that he had made. Klausse said that he printed the leaflets by himself late one evening, and Mr. Surrey picked the leaflets up the next evening.

Klausse said that Surrey told him that he, Surrey, had a customer who wanted these printed up and that he, Surrey, could not handle the job. Surrey never did name the individual for whom he was placing the order.

Robert Klausse said that the leaflets were printed about a week or maybe two weeks before the assassination and his wife, Ruth Klausse, said that it was about three weeks prior to the assassination. Efforts were made to more accurately determine the date, but Mr. and Mrs. Klausse were unable to do so.

Mr. Klausse said that to the best of his memory he printed 5,000 copies of the leaflet. Mrs. Klausse said that to the best of her memory they printed 10,000 copies of the leaflet.

The interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Klausse were recorded on a portable dictaphone and the belts are being held in the files at Dallas.

Mr. Robert A. Surrey is known to be associated with General Edwin Walker. Information at the Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, indicates that Mr. Surrey is an aide to General Walker.

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It is also reported that the picket signs used when the Dallas Theatre Center was picketed in 1962 were made at the home of Robert Surrey.

Karen Surrey, daughter of Robert Surrey, presented a bouquet of flowers to Madam Ngo Dinh Nhu when she visited Dallas. This was supposed to be during an "American Day" celebration. The "American Day" celebration was to counteract United Nations Day.

The American Eagle Publishing Company published a book containing the news stories from the Dallas Times Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The back cover of this book contained a letter on the letterhead of "American Eagle Publishing Company" and was signed by Robert A. Surrey, President American Eagle Publishing Company. This book which sells for \$6.00 was distributed by the American Book Store Company, 6930 Snyder Plaza, Dallas 5, Texas.

The American Eagle Publishing Company is believed to be controlled by General Edwin Walker. Lt. Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, reports that he has received numerous complaints that the American Eagle Publishing Company is anti-Jewish, anti-negro, etc. Lt. Revill reports that some organizations from the opposite end of the spectrum try to keep tab on what the American Eagle Publishing Co. is doing. For this reason, it is possible that Mr. Surrey did not want to print the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets at the American Eagle Publishing Company.

On Sept. 30, 1962, Ashland Frederic Burchwell (CO-2-36,862) was arrested in Dallas, Texas, with several guns and a large quantity of ammunition in his car. Burchwell stated at that time that he was enroute to Mississippi to assist General Walker. Burchwell had in his personal effects the unlisted telephone number of Mr. Robert A. Surrey. Burchwell also admitted working for General Walker.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

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Form No. 100a (Revised)
Memorandum Report
(7-1-64)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No.

969

ORIGIN OFFICE	OFFICE STATUS	FILE NO.
Dallas	Dallas, Texas	100-2-34,030
INVESTIGATION MADE AT DALLAS, TEXAS	Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy Robert A. Surrey
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA John Joe Hewlett and SA Gene Wofford	PERIOD COVERED 5-14/15-64	Other Individuals and Organizations Involved or Interviewed

SYNOPSIS

Unable to identify customer of Robert A. Surrey.

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DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R dated 4-14-64.

Other Investigations

At 7:00 P.M. on May 14, 1964, SA Wofford and I attempted to interview Mr. Robert A. Surrey at his home, 3506 Lindenwood, Dallas. Mrs. Surrey answered the door and I asked if Mr. Surrey was in. She replied that he was and left us standing outside while she went to get him. Mr. Surrey came to the front door and I identified myself and SA Wofford and told Mr. Surrey that we would like to talk with him for a few minutes. He asked what we wanted to talk to him about and I told him it was about some leaflets. He asked what leaflets I was referring to and I told him the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. He replied that he knew what I wanted to talk with him about and I asked him if we could come in and talk with him a few minutes. Mr. Surrey replied that he was "not in the information giving business." I asked him if we could talk with him a few minutes about his customer and the leaflets and he said no. I asked him if he was refusing to talk with us and he replied that he guessed I could put it that way. I then asked him if it was not a fact that he was refusing to talk with us and he replied yes. This completed our conversation with Mr. Robert A. Surrey.

On 5-15-64 SA Wofford and I interviewed Mr. Emil L. Borak, President, Johnston Printing Company, 2700 North Haskell, Dallas, Texas, Telephone Taylor 3-6191. Mr. Borak was shown a copy of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and asked if it was a job that had been printed by his company. Mr. Borak said that the leaflet had not been printed by his company as he reviews everything that goes through

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Chief ✓	Orig &	<i>John H. Wofford</i>	5-15-64
Dallas	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
	2 cc	APPROVED	5-15-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

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his print shop. He was advised that one of his salesmen had taken the job to another print shop to be run. Mr. Surrey was identified to Mr. Borak as being the salesman. Mr. Borak did not appear to be upset or disturbed when informed that the job was done at the request of his salesman, Mr. Surrey.

Mr. Borak took SA Wofford and I back in his print shop where he had one of his printers identify the type and set the first line of the left hand column of the leaflet. This line of type appears to be identical in every respect to the type used in printing the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet. Mr. Borak stated that this was a fairly common type and he felt sure several other printing shops in the city of Dallas would have the same type.

Mr. Borak was asked if Mr. Surrey was experienced at setting type. Mr. Borak said that it takes a relatively skilled man to operate the hot lead type machine. Mr. Borak admitted that it was possible that a printer might have typeset for Mr. Surrey.

Mr. Borak explained that his printers are required to account for all of their time during the day. Any time a printer works on a job, he records on the job ticket the minute that he starts the job and the minute that he completes the job. The printer is also required to have a work order before doing any job on the equipment. Mr. Borak said that should a printer not properly record his time or work on a job without a job order, that the employee was risking a reprimand and possible firing.

Mr. Borak was notified two or three different times that his salesman, Mr. Surrey, took this job to another printer and that Mr. Surrey also provided the copy from which the leaflet was printed. However, this did not appear to disturb Mr. Borak and he gave no indication that he would reprimand or discharge Mr. Surrey for his actions.

Mr. Borak, during the conversation, asked me if Klaus printed the job and I said yes. Mr. Borak went on to say that Klaus formerly worked for him for about a year or maybe two, and that Klaus knew just about all of the employees at Johnston Printing Company.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The investigation continues.

ATTACHMENTS - Check

Three copies of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets

(NOTE: The type line obtained from Johnston Printing Company is shown in purple above the first line of the text.)

JUN:md

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CR 969



WANTED FOR TREASON

THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous
THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous
THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous
activities against the United States:

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):

He is turning the sovereignty of the U. S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.

He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).

He has been **WRONG** on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations-

3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.

4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.

5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.

6. He has consistently appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings.

Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices. **CR 969**

7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people.

Form No. 1588 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-4-60)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission No. 947

FILE NO. 60-2-34,030

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	
<u>Protective Research</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>	<u>5-15-64</u>	<u>Robert A. Surrey</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
<u>SAIC Forrest V. Sorrels</u>		<u>Other Individuals and Organizations</u> <u>Involved or Interviewed</u>

SYNOPSIS

U. S. Attorney states will subpoena Robert A. Surrey before the Grand Jury if so desired by the President's Commission in the Assassination of President Kennedy.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R submitted 5-15-64 by SA John Joe Howlett.

Other Investigations

In view of the fact that Robert A. Surrey, who has been named by Robert H. Klause, as the person who ordered the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets regarding President Kennedy and who refused to answer questions regarding this matter, contacted U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders regarding the advisability of subpoenaing Surrey before the Grand Jury in an effort to make him answer questions regarding this matter.

U. S. Attorney Sanders stated that if the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy so desired, that a subpoena will be issued for Surrey to appear before the Grand Jury at which time he can be questioned regarding this matter. U. S. Attorney Sanders further stated that if Surrey should attempt to take the 5th Amendment if he is subpoenaed, that it will be explained to him that there is no violation in this case and he is therefore not jeopardizing his rights and therefore he must answer the questions.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

It is requested that the Chief's Office ascertain if it is the desire of the President's Commission to have Surrey subpoenaed before the Grand Jury in order that the U. S. Attorney can be so informed as it is anticipated that there will be a Grand Jury in

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief 1 ✓	Orig & 1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT XXXXXX	XXXX
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED XXXXXX <i>Forrest V. Sorrels</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 5-19-64

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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CR 947

1512

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CO-2-34,030

the very near future.

FVS:wd

CR 947

K.P.
Surrey, Robert

Hubert/345-23-64
CC: Hubert chron file
Mr. Rankin
Mr. Williams

5/25/64

Mr. Robert A. Surrey
3506 Lindenwood
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Surrey:

As you know, this Commission was established by President Johnson on November 29, 1963 to investigate and report upon the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of our late President John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Enclosed for your information are copies of Executive Order No. 11135 creating this Commission, Senate Resolution 137 and the Rules of Procedure of this Commission for the taking of testimony.

Mr. Leon D. Hubert Jr., a member of the Advisory Staff of the President's Commission has been authorized by the Commission to take your deposition or an affidavit from you at the office of the United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas, on May 28 or 29, 1964. The general subject matter of the deposition or affidavit will be to inquire of what facts you may know concerning the assassination of Lee H. Oswald, and the connection of Jack Ruby with this event.

It would be helpful if upon receipt of this letter you would contact Mr. Forrest Serrano, Chief of the Dallas office of the Secret Service, who is located at Room 600, Reliance Life Building at 305 N. Army Street, Dallas, Texas. His telephone number is RI 9-3461. He has been requested to coordinate the time of appearances of the various witnesses so as to suit the convenience of the witnesses as much as possible.

The Commission is authorized to pay your transportation and living expenses incurred as a result of your appearances before Mr. Hubert. If you desire assistance in making these arrangements, please feel free to contact Mr. Serrano about them also.

Thank you for your cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encls.

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DL 100-10461
RMB:eah

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

ROBERT SURREY

In connection with the copies of Police Department reports furnished by Officer B. G. BROWN, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on May 28, 1964, concerning investigation by that agency of the shooting at the residence of Major General WALKER on April 10, 1963, the following discrepancies as determined through this investigation should be noted:

1. The report of Officers D. P. TUCKER and B. G. NORVELL states, "Officer B. G. NORVELL found the bullet..." and it "was given to Det. G. B. BROWN, Crime Laboratory Division." On May 28, 1964, Detective DON E. MCELROY advised he found the bullet and turned it over to Officer BROWN. On the same date, Officer BROWN stated he obtained the bullet from Officer NORVELL. Officer TUCKER, on June 2, 1964, and former Officer NORVELL, on June 3, 1964, both stated NORVELL found the bullet and he, in turn, gave it to MCELROY, who said he would take it or give it to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory.
2. The report of Officers TUCKER and NORVELL states, "A witness by ear, Kirk Coleman, w/m/14, 4338 Newton, LA 8 7059, states he was sitting in the back room of his home, and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crk, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a w/m with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side,

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DL 100-10461

"states this person had the seat pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chev. and sped away from the lot. (There was a meeting of some sort in the church, and the lot was full of car, but at the time the time the witness looked out there these were the only people on the lot)." On June 3, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, furnished Bureau Agents the following noted discrepancies in connection with the above report: a) COLEMAN was standing at an outside door at the time of the shot, not "sitting in the back room." b) The shot sounded to COLEMAN like a car backfire, not a "shot from a shotgun." c) COLEMAN observed one unknown white male hurrying towards a 1950 white or beige Ford (not light green) and, after getting in behind the steering wheel, this person drove away at a normal rate of speed. He did not "speed down the driveway." d) COLEMAN observed a second unknown white male at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, from the alley entrance or exit. When COLEMAN next observed this individual, this person was at the driver's side of a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, not a "58 Chev. blk. with white stripes down side." e) COLEMAN stated this second individual was observed by him leaning from the car door into the back seat area of the Chevrolet and COLEMAN could not tell what this man was doing, nor did COLEMAN watch

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DL 100-10461

what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence. f) The TUCKER - NORVELL report states COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of cars." COLEMAN advised Bureau Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time. g) The TUCKER - NORVELL report reflects interview of "Robert Surrey" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in a dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind WALKER's residence. The report of Detectives McELROY and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of WALKER's residence. The report of Officers DELLINGER and ROSE, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about seeing the 1963 Ford and two men, but does not state when SURREY saw this car or the men and the report gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963. h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Bureau Agents he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP																	
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10						
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.											
1.	<i>H. Miller</i>																
2.	<i>J. L. Rost</i>																
3.	<i>Mr. Hulse</i>																
4.																	
5.																	
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOTMENT SYMBOL <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FILING <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____						<input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION						<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION					
REMARKS																	
<p><i>Please note the return to Survey file —</i></p> <p><i>The Commission would like to have Survey subpoenaed to appear before it.</i></p> <p><i>J. R. R.</i></p>																	
FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10						
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.											
<i>Miller</i>																	
TELEPHONE						DATE <i>6/26</i>											

K P
Surrey, Robert

MEMORANDUM

June 2, 1964

FOR: FILES

FROM: Leon D. Hubert, Jr.

SUBJECT: Appearance of Robert Surrey before Leon Hubert in
Dallas, May 28-29.

1. Mr. Sorrels contacted Mr. Surrey prior to my arrival in Dallas on May 28, and Sorrels told me that Surrey had told him that he did not have a lawyer, that he would under no circumstances appear before the Commission, that he had a very poor opinion of the Commission, and finally, that he would give a statement to the FBI provided that he was given the assurance by the FBI that his statement would not be made available to the Commission.

2. Mr. Barefoot Sanders, U. S. Attorney, repeated his previous suggestion that he was willing to call Surrey before the U. S. Grand Jury in Dallas, but pointed out that this would have to be done prior to June 3 since the Grand Jury was going to be dismissed on that date until a new Jury was impaneled in the fall.

3. I discussed this subject of Sanders with Mr. Rankin, and I told him that I was opposed to the idea, that I had spoken to Mr. Willens about it and he was opposed to the idea. Mr. Rankin concurred, and I informed Mr. Sanders by telephone on June 1, 1964 that Mr. Rankin had decided that the procedure would not be used.

4. There remains open the question of whether Surrey will be called to appear as a witness by the subpoena process.

L. D. Hubert

MEMORANDUM

*Other Ind + Orig
KP Surrey, Robert*

June 2, 1964

FOR: FILES

FROM: Leon D. Hubert, Jr.

SUBJECT: Appearance of Robert Surrey before Leon Hubert in
Dallas, May 28-29.

1. Mr. Sorrels contacted Mr. Surrey prior to my arrival in Dallas on May 28, and Sorrels told me that Surrey had told him that he did not have a lawyer, that he would under no circumstances appear before the Commission, that he had a very poor opinion of the Commission, and finally, that he would give a statement to the FBI provided that he was given the assurance by the FBI that his statement would not be made available to the Commission.

2. Mr. Barfoot Sanders, U. S. Attorney, repeated his previous suggestion that he was willing to call Surrey before the U. S. Grand Jury in Dallas, but pointed out that this would have to be done prior to June 3 since the Grand Jury was going to be dismissed on that date until a new Jury was impaneled in the fall.

3. I discussed this subject of Sanders with Mr. Rankin, and I told him that I was opposed to the idea, that I had spoken to Mr. Willens about it and he was opposed to the idea. Mr. Rankin concurred, and I informed Mr. Sanders by telephone on June 1, 1964 that Mr. Rankin had decided that the procedure would not be used.

4. There remains open the question of whether Surrey will be called to appear as a witness by the subpoena process.

Hubert/jv/6-2-64
CC: Hubert chron file
Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY, residence, 3506 Lindenwood, Highland Park, business, 2700 Haskell Avenue, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On Monday night, April 8, 1963, at about 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., SURREY arrived in the area of the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. SURREY was proceeding up Avondale Street in order to turn into the alley and enter the WALKER residence by the alley entrance. Prior to turning into the alley, he observed a 1963 dark brown or maroon, four-door Ford, parked on Avondale with two men sitting in it. Rather than turn into the alley, SURREY proceeded around the block and entered the Mormon Church Parking Lot, located on the property adjoining the WALKER residence to the north, and parked his car in this lot. He then went to a position in one of the neighboring yards where he could observe the two men. He observed them get out of the car, walk up the alley and onto the WALKER property and look into windows of the WALKER house. At about this point, SURREY went to their automobile, where he checked the rear of the car, and observed there was no license plate on the rear. He then opened the door and looked into the car and opened the glove compartment. He observed nothing in the car or glove compartment which would help identify the occupants. He then went back to his car and drove to a position where he could observe the 1963 Ford leave.

About a half hour after SURREY first observed this car, the two men returned to it and drove off down Turtle Creek Boulevard, then south to Pacific Street. At this point, SURREY stated he was unable to continue following this automobile.

SURREY stated he had never seen either of these two men before or since this incident, and was of the opinion that neither of these two men was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He described one of the men as a white male, in his 30's, about 5' 10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 190 pounds. SURREY described the second individual as a white male, in his 30's, about 5' 10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 160 pounds. He stated both men were well dressed in suits, dress shirts and ties.

CR 1124

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SURREY stated he is not certain he could identify either man if he ever observed them again.

On the night of April 10, 1963, SURREY stated he was not at WALKER's residence, but received a call from General WALKER shortly after the shooting incident, or shortly after 9:00 PM. He stated he proceeded from his residence directly to WALKER's residence, arriving there at about the same time as did the first police car. SURREY stated he observed one of these uniformed police officers find a mushroomed bullet in the room adjoining that where General WALKER had been sitting when the shot was fired through the window.

SURREY was shown a photograph, which is Commission Exhibit No. 5, Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory No. 369, and which depicts the rear of General WALKER's residence and a 1957 Chevrolet.

It appears that this photograph was mutilated, in that the area on the back of the Chevrolet where the license plate would normally be found has been torn out.

SURREY stated this car appears identical to one owned and operated by CHARLIE KLIHR, a frequent visitor to General WALKER's residence. SURREY stated KLIHR resides in Irving, Texas, and is employed by Texas Instruments.

On June 3, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, age 15, furnished the following information:

On April 10, 1963, sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 PM, COLEMAN, along with his godfather, RONALD ANDRIES, was building some shelves in COLEMAN's bedroom. At the time, COLEMAN was standing in the doorway which leads from his bedroom to the outside of the house on the north side of his residence. COLEMAN heard a blast and his first impression was that it was a car backfire. COLEMAN ran immediately to the fence which separates the property

CR 1124

Form No. 1088 (Revised)
AL-MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

Commission No. 1047

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUB 4

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	FILE NO. <u>CO-2-34,030</u>
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
<u>Protective Research</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>	<u>May 26, 1964</u>	<u>Robert A. Surrey</u> <i>KP</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		<i>Surrey, Robert</i>
<u>SAIC Forrest V. Sorrels</u>		
DETAILS		

SYNOPSIS

Robert Klause claims he did not talk to Robert A. Surrey regarding "Wanted for Treason" leaflets until the day he, Klause, came to the Secret Service Office in Dallas.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to memorandum reports submitted by Special Agent John Joe Howlett, Dallas, dated May 14 and 15, 1964.

Other Investigations

On May 26, 1964, Robert Klause was contacted by telephone and questioned as to whether or not Robert A. Surrey had contacted him or discussed with him the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets after Surrey had picked up the leaflets a week or two before November 22, 1963. He was specifically asked if Surrey had contacted him after the assassination of President Kennedy. Klause stated that Surrey had not mentioned the leaflets to him at any time after the leaflets had been delivered to Surrey. Klause stated that on May 13, 1964, before coming to the Secret Service Office in Dallas, he had contacted Surrey and informed him that he was coming to the Secret Service Office at our request and that Surrey had remarked, "Well, that's the way the ball bounces."

Mr. Klause stated that if Surrey had talked to him about this matter or if he knew anything else that he would gladly tell us, as he feels much better after having visited our Dallas office and telling what he knew about the leaflets.

It might be stated here that Robert A. Surrey was requested to appear for an interview at Dallas, Texas, with a representative of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, and he declined to do so, with the

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig &	<i>Forrest V. Sorrels</i>	<i>1564</i>
Dallas	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
	2 cc	APPROVED <i>Forrest V. Sorrels</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<i>6-3-64</i>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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CO-2-34,030

remark that he did not think much of the Warren Commission, and later on when he was contacted with the view of finding out who his attorney is, he stated he did not have an attorney and again emphasized the fact that he does not think much of the Warren Commission.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continues.

FVS:wd

154

(Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

K.P.

Persons and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed

Date 6/4/64

ROBERT A. SURREY, residence, 3506 Lindenwood, Highland Park, business, 2700 Haskell Avenue, Dallas, furnished the following information:

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SURREY stated he had never seen either of these two men before or since this incident, and was of the opinion that neither of these two men was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He described one of the men as a white male, in his 30's, about 5'10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 190 pounds. SURREY described

on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas 103 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64
eah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CR 1245

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DL 100-10461

the second individual as a white male, in his 30's, about 5'10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 160 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, dress shirts and ties.

Mr. SURREY stated he is not certain he could identify either man if he ever observed them again.

On the night of April 10, 1963, SURREY stated he was not at WALKER's residence, but received a call from General WALKER shortly after the shooting incident, or shortly after 9:00 PM. He stated he proceeded from his residence directly to WALKER's residence, arriving there at about the same time as did the first police car. SURREY stated he observed one of these uniformed police officers find a mushroomed bullet in the room adjoining that where General WALKER had been sitting when the shot was fired through the window.

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KP

Surray, Robert A

JUN 10 1964

Mailed
Air Mail
Spec. Delivery

United States Marshal
Federal Office Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

fr
Acting under the authority of Joint Resolution
of Congress #137, the Commission has issued the attached
subpoena for Robert A. Surry. Please serve this subpoena
as you would serve a subpoena issued by the District Court.
The copy should be returned to the Commission enclosed
with the return in the same manner as you would endorse a
subpoena issued by the District Court.

We thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attach.

CC: Hon. Burefoot Sanders
United States Attorney
301 Federal Building
Bryan and North Ervey
Dallas, Texas.

Hubert/jv/6-4-64

CC: Hubert airon file
Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP											
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.					
1. <i>H. Wilkins</i>											
2. <i>J. L. Rankin</i>											
3.											
4.											
5.											
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOTMENT SYMBOL <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FILING <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____				<input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION				<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/>			
REMARKS <p><i>Please see attached papers & particularly Mr Rankin's note. Accordingly I have prepared the subpoena & it is attached hereto. Please note that the date & time must be inserted. I also attach a letter of transmittal to the US Marshal. I suggest that the Secret Service be used after transmittal to Sumner.</i></p>											
FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.					
<i>/ Wilkins</i>						TELEPHONE		DATE <i>6/4/64</i>			

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP																	
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10						
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.											
1. <i>Mr. Rankin</i>																	
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.																	
<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOTMENT SYMBOL <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FILING <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____						<input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION						<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/>					
REMARKS <i>I have dismissed the briefs with Mr. Rankin. we have two problems:</i> <i>1) when? - I would suggest Tues. June 16 + assume that this witness will be heard by the Commission. (Rankin 5 on the 16th)</i> <i>2) By who? - I assume that you would handle this witness.</i>																	
FROM																	
CO R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10																	
NAME AND/OR SYMBOL						BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.											
<i>ind</i>																	
						TELEPHONE			DATE								

Original
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

K.P.
Surrey, Robert A.

TO Robert A. Surrey

3506 Lindenwood, Dallas, Texas, GREETING:

PURSUANT to lawful authority, YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear
before the President's Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy on

June 16th, 1964, at ten o'clock, a.m.,

at their Commission Room, 4th Floor, Veterans of Foreign Wars Building,

200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.,

then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said Commission,
and not to depart without leave of said Commission. (See Attachment)

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to bring with you and produce before said
Commission the following:

All records, documents or other materials in your possession relating to
the financing, preparation and distribution of certain "Wanted for Treason"
leaflets which were circulated in Dallas prior to November 22, 1963.

HEREOF FAIL NOT, as you will answer your default under the pains and
penalties in such cases made and provided.

To United States Marshal, Dallas, Texas, to serve and return
pursuant to the rules of the Commission.

GIVEN under my hand this 10th day of June, in the
year of our Lord, 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 995

Earl Warren
Member of the Commission

- * If you desire a conference with a representative of the Commission prior to the date of the hearing, please call or write to: President's Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002, Telephone: 543-1400.

Marshals
RETURN

Subpena for Robert A. Surrey

before the Commission on the June 16, 1964 at
10:00 AM

I made service of the within subpena by

Delivering a copy to

the within-named Robert A. Surrey, in person

at

363 Federal Bldg., Dallas, Texas

at 2:00 o'clock, Pm., on the 11th

day of June, 1964

Dated June 11, 1964

Robert I. Nash
United States Marshal

James Vaught
by James Vaught Deput

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ATTACHMENT

To The Subpoena to Robert A. Surrey

The nature of the inquiry is to determine the facts and circumstances relating to the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and Lee H. Oswald, including the preparation and distribution of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets prior to November 22, 1963 in Dallas.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U S Marshal, Dallas, Texas
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

AIR MAIL
Special Delivery

Special Delivery

Presidents Commission On The Assassination
Of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Special Delivery

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*Opened by
mistake. The
envelope got
mixed up with
my mail*



MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Howard P. Willens

DATE: June 19, 1964

FROM: Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

RE: Robert G. Klaus

You will recall that Robert A. Surrey declined on Fifth Amendment grounds to answer questions respecting the "Wanted for Treason" pamphlet when he testified before the Commission this week.

In the course of that interrogation, statements were made by Chief Justice Warren, Representative Boggs and myself that it was not vital to press Surrey because we had available a source through which we could prove the genesis of the handbill, its printing and its distribution. That source is Robert G. Klaus, Dallas, Texas. He is employed by Lettercraft Printing Company, 2615 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, and is the son of the proprietor, Mrs. Dorothy Harcor. We have a Secret Service report, Commission Document 937A, of a taped interview with Klaus in which he details his part in the genesis, makeup, printing and delivery of the "Wanted for Treason" pamphlet to Robert A. Surrey.

Were it not for the strong statements made in the Commission hearing respecting the availability of first hand proof on this subject, I might have been inclined to recommend (in view of current time pressure) that we employ Commission Document 937A together with the tape recording in the possession of the Secret Service, of which Commission Document 937A is a transcript, to round out this matter. However, the document is obviously hearsay as concerns Surrey's activities. Furthermore, in view of the reasonably vigorous interrogation of Surrey before the Commission itself in this area, it would be unwise for us to rely on secondary proof.

This brings me to my recommendation that we must, under the circumstances, depose Klaus sometime next week.

I put in a long distance call to Klaus's office in the course of my dictating this memorandum. He is in Mexico on

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vacation. He is expected to return to his office at Lettercraft Monday morning. I will call him again on Monday. I shall seek to induce him to come to Washington voluntarily to take his deposition on Tuesday afternoon or on Wednesday.

ABJ, Jr.

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Surrey

Vol. 53
Copy 10 of 10

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Report of Proceedings

Held at

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, June 16, 1964

PAGES 7441-7524

WARD & PAUL
OFFICIAL REPORTERS
917 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001
AREA CODE 202-628-4266

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C O N T E N T STESTIMONY OF:PAGE

Robert Alan Surrey

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EXHIBITS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FOR IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>IN EVIDENCE</u>
Commission 995	7444	7444
" 996	7456	7522
" 997	7476	7522
" 998	7481	7522
" 999	7482	7522
" 1000	7482	7522
" 1002	7482	7522
" 1003	7482	7522
" 1004	7482	7522
" 1005	7484	7522
" 1006-1012	7492	7522
" 1013	7500	7522
" 1014	7502	7522
" 1015	7519	7522
" 1016	7521	7522
" 1017	7521	7522

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

- - -

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, June 16, 1964

The President's Commission met, pursuant to recess, at
10:15 a.m., at 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C.,
Chief Justice Earl Warren, presiding.

PRESENT:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman
Senator John Sherman Cooper, Member
Representative Hale Boggs, Member

- - -

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Albert Jenner, Associate Counsel

- - -

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(Members present: Chief Justice Warren, Senator Cooper, and Representative Boggs.)

The Chairman. Mr. Surrey, we have asked you to come here to testify concerning two things. The first is we want to ask you concerning the printing of a publication entitled, "Wanted for Treason" that appeared on the streets November 22, 1963, in Dallas. And then we propose to ask you also some questions about the home of General Walker, in connection with an attempt that was made on his life some time before the 22nd of November.

You are prepared to testify, are you?

Mr. Surrey. I talked to Mr. Jenner. I am prepared to testify as concerns the Walker episode.

I do not wish to testify as concerns the wanted poster, or the "wanted for treason."

The Chairman. For what reason -- what reason do you assign for not wanting to? It is not a question of whether a witness wants to testify here. He is subpoenaed to testify, and he must testify unless he has a privilege.

Mr. Surrey. I believe that my answers would tend to incriminate me under the Fifth Amendment.

The Chairman. Very well. You are entitled to raise that question. And, if you do, that privilege will be respected. But we will ask you a question concerning it, and if you claim your privilege it will be respected. And then if you want to testify -- are willing to testify about the other matters, you may

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do so.

Would you rise and raise your right hand and be sworn?

You solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give before this Commission will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Surrey. I do.

Rep. Boggs. Mr. Chairman, I would suppose that we would not be limited to one question. If he wants to plead the Fifth Amendment, of course that is his privilege. But I would hope that we could ask him several questions, and if he wants to plead he can plead on each question.

The Chairman. Well, on any phase of it that you wish to ask him a question on, of course it is all right.

Mr. Jenner will conduct the examination.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT ALAN SURREY

Mr. Surrey. Is it my understanding that if I do invoke the Fifth Amendment to begin with, then I do not have the privilege of later on invoking it, is that correct?

The Chairman. Well, I believe it is a fact that on any phase of your testimony, if you testify in part about that phase, you can be required to testify fully concerning it. But if there is one phase of your testimony that you want to claim the privilege on, and are willing to testify as to other matters not connected with it, you can do so without waiving your privilege.

Does that answer your question?

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Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Very well.

Mr. Jenner?

Mr. Jenner. Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

Mr. Chief Justice, I offer in evidence as Commission Exhibit No. 995 the original of the subpoena served upon Mr. Surrey.

The Chairman. Yes.

A subpoena was served on you, was it, Mr. Surrey?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was.

The Chairman. Very well, it may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 995 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Jenner. You are appearing in response to the subpoena?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. Were you furnished with copies of the Senate Joint Resolution, or legislation which created -- authorized the creation of the Commission?

Mr. Surrey. At a previous time, yes.

Mr. Jenner. And President Johnson's Executive Order, and the Rules and Regulations of the Commission as to taking of testimony?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I was. It was hard to read them.

Mr. Jenner. Yes, they are a little bit difficult to read.

In order that you may exercise the rights that you have indicated to the Chief Justice, I will question you first about

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the pamphlet, after asking you the preliminary questions as to your name.

Mr. Surrey. Robert Alan Surrey.

Mr. Jenner. And what is your address?

Mr. Surrey. 3506 Lindenwood, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Jenner. How long have you resided there?

Mr. Surrey. Eight years.

Mr. Jenner. And what is your age?

Mr. Surrey. Thirty-eight.

Mr. Jenner. Where were you born?

Mr. Surrey. Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr. Jenner. When did you move to Texas?

Mr. Surrey. First moved there in 1948, and then left for two years, from '51 to '53, and then moved back to Texas.

Mr. Jenner. You are a college graduate, are you not?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. What university or college?

Mr. Surrey. Northwestern.

Mr. Jenner. In Evanston, Illinois?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. When did you receive your degree?

Mr. Surrey. 1948.

Mr. Jenner. You are married?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. Is Mrs. Surrey a native born American?

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Mr. Surrey. Yes, she is a Dallasite.

Mr. Jenner. She is a Dallas girl?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What is your business, occupation, or profession?

Mr. Surrey. I am a printing salesman.

Mr. Jenner. For what company?

Mr. Surrey. For Johnson Printing Company.

Mr. Jenner. Is that located at 2700 North Haskell, in Dallas?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

Mr. Jenner. How long have you been employed by Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. Seven years.

Mr. Jenner. Would you tell us just in a general way what Johnson Printing Company does? I appreciate the name in the title of the company indicates printing, but what kind?

Mr. Surrey. Commercial printing, advertising printing, house organs -- just general commercial work.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have some military service?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I did.

Mr. Jenner. Would you state what it was?

Mr. Surrey. I was four years in the Navy, in World War II.

Mr. Jenner. Do you have -- are you also the president of a book publishing company located in Dallas?

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Mr. Surrey. The American Eagle Publishing Company?

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. The only volume I have seen -- there was a publication of reprints of newspaper stories.

Mr. Surrey. Called the Assassination Story, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And your name appeared, I think, in that as the president of the company.

Mr. Surrey. A cover letter that was on the back cover.

Mr. Jenner. And --

Mr. Surrey. This was not our only publication. We have done many publications before that.

Rep. Boggs. Do we have a copy of this publication?

Mr. Jenner. Of this particular one?

Mr. Surrey. Mr. Alger's office came to me and requested two copies for the Warren Commission, which I furnished to him.

Rep. Boggs. Whose office?

Mr. Surrey. Congressman Bruce Alger's office.

Rep. Boggs. Did we make such a request through Congressman Alger?

Mr. Jenner. I am not advised as to whether we did or not.

Mr. Rankin. I am quite sure we did not.

The Chairman. Did we receive any such copies?

Mr. Jenner. There is none among our exhibits in the exhibit room.

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Mr. Surrey. His secretary called, and they came out to the house and got two copies of it.

Rep. Boggs. How long ago was this?

Mr. Surrey. Oh, I would say three weeks.

Rep. Boggs. When did you publish this book?

Mr. Surrey. I believe it was finally ready on January 1, right after January 1 -- January 1, 2, or 3, right in that area.

Rep. Boggs. What does the book allege?

Mr. Surrey. We took the 10 day period following the assassination from both Dallas papers, the Dallas Morning News, and Dallas Times Herald, and just all the clippings pertaining to it were in chronological order, and just shot them cold, and published them.

Rep. Boggs. Nothing else -- just newspaper clippings?

Mr. Surrey. Just newspaper clippings.

Rep. Boggs. No editorial comment of any kind?

Mr. Surrey. Outside of the letter on the back, no.

Rep. Boggs. And what is the letter on the back?

Mr. Surrey. It said -- this is just to the best of my knowledge, I don't recall exactly -- "This is the local report of what happened when President Kennedy was assassinated. It is difficult to muzzle a local reporter in his own local paper. And we feel that some of the news that might not get out would be included in this book. We do not guarantee the accuracy of the information, but it will pose some questions, a few perhaps

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that the Warren Commission will not see fit to answer," I believe was in there.

Rep. Boggs. Not see fit to what?

Mr. Surrey. To answer.

Rep. Boggs. What was the implication of that?

Mr. Surrey. The implication being, as I see it, in Dallas -- a local reporter -- this is, for example. A local reporter from the Times Herald went down to the Western Union office several days after the assassination, and was told by the people in the Western Union office that, yes, they remembered Oswald, he had been in, he had gotten money orders, either the day before or just recently he had sent a wire to somebody, and they recalled his Swahili handwriting, and so forth.

Well, I feel that surely Western Union knows who sent Oswald money, and so forth.

Now, I don't know if this will come out of this Commission or not.

Rep. Boggs. The implication was that this Commission would not investigate these allegations?

Mr. Surrey. No -- perhaps.

Rep. Boggs. Well, what did you mean by the word "muzzle"?

Mr. Surrey. Of the press?

Rep. Boggs. You used "muzzle" in this letter written. I don't have the letter before me. I would like to have it.

Mr. Surrey. I don't, either. I would like to know what the

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exact wording was on it, sir.

Rep. Boggs. Did you write it?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Rep. Boggs. And the implication was that this Commission would not seek out the entire truth of the incidences arising --

Mr. Surrey. Oh, no, sir, this was not the implication of the muzzling. This was not the implication.

Rep. Boggs. What was the implication of the statement you made a moment ago, about questions that would not be asked by this Commission?

Mr. Surrey. News happens in an area, and after it has been up to the national news system, and then comes back through, and analyzed and so forth, I don't put full credit any longer.

Rep. Boggs. Your theory is that in a matter as significant as the assassination of the President of the United States, that the news as reported outside of Dallas would be untruthful?

Mr. Surrey. Possibly.

Rep. Boggs. Is that the substance of the book?

Mr. Surrey. No. No, the substance of the book is strictly newspaper clippings.

Rep. Boggs. Plus a letter.

Mr. Surrey. The letter is on the back cover of the book, just a cover letter.

Rep. Boggs. Tell me more about what the letter says.

Mr. Surrey. I would much rather have the letter. I don't

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recall exactly what it does say, sir.

The Chairman. Did you write it yourself, or did somebody write it for you?

Mr. Surrey. I wrote it myself.

The Chairman. You don't remember what you wrote?

Mr. Surrey. No, not as per specific words, I do not.

Rep. Boggs. Well, not specific words. The sense.

Mr. Surrey. You picked the specific word "muzzling" out of it.

Rep. Boggs. You used that word; I didn't use it. "Muzzle" when you refer to a bipartisan Commission, established by the President of the United States, with a mandate to obtain the truth, is a rather serious word.

I didn't use it -- you used it.

Mr. Surrey. Based on some past experience that I have had -- I was in Oxford, Mississippi, with General Walker. Based on past experience of the newspaper reports I heard coming out of national news media on that incident, which I saw with my own eyes, I could not believe any longer things which I read in the newspaper.

Now, the local paper there -- and I was not privileged to read the local papers at the time -- may have had some of the truth that went on there. But there certainly wasn't a good deal of it coming out in the national news media.

Sen. Cooper. Did you select the clippings that were in the

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book?

Mr. Surrey. Pardon?

Sen. Cooper. Did you select the newspaper clippings?

Mr. Surrey. No, I did not.

Sen. Cooper. Who selected them?

Mr. Surrey. A couple named Osburn that lived in Dallas.

Sen. Cooper. Who are they?

Mr. Surrey. Just some people that live in Dallas.

Sen. Cooper. Do you know their names?

Mr. Surrey. Just Osburn.

Sen. Cooper. Do you know their address?

Mr. Surrey. No, I do not.

The Chairman. How did you happen to be associated with them?

Mr. Surrey. Mrs. Osburn works at Walker's office.

The Chairman. You are speaking of General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Rep. Boggs. Well, now, go ahead.

I would request, Mr. Chairman, that this book and this letter be made a part of the record of this Commission.

The Chairman. Will you supply us with a copy of the book?

Mr. Surrey. If I have one, sir. They are out of print.

And I don't know --

The Chairman. Are they all sold?

Mr. Surrey. Well, we were going into reprint, right at that particular time the attorney from the Times Herald called

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and put a cease and desist on them.

The Chairman. How many copies did you have printed?

Mr. Surrey. Three thousand.

The Chairman. Were they sold?

Mr. Surrey. Some of them were, yes, sir.

The Chairman. How many were sold?

Mr. Surrey. I would say about 900 to a thousand.

The Chairman. What became of the rest of them?

Mr. Surrey. They were sent to our presubscriber list, and given away.

The Chairman. Is this company that published them a corporation?

Mr. Surrey. No, it is a partnership.

The Chairman. Who are the partners?

Mr. Surrey. Myself and General Walker.

The Chairman. And General Walker?

Rep. Boggs. Was this pamphlet that you printed included in the book?

Mr. Jenner. Excuse me. That is --

Rep. Boggs. "Wanted for Treason"?

Mr. Jenner. Commission Exhibit 996.

Mr. Surrey. No.

Rep. Boggs. That was not included?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Rep. Boggs. You didn't make that a part of the record of the

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events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Surrey. I did not make it a part of the record?

Rep. Boggs. In this record that you published.

Mr. Surrey. I had nothing to do with making it a part of the record.

Rep. Boggs. You published the book, didn't you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. But these were newspaper reprints.

Rep. Boggs. You published this, too, didn't you?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

Rep. Boggs. You didn't publish it?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. You are speaking of the book now?

Rep. Boggs. I am talking about your printing company.

Mr. Surrey. You are talking about my printing company?

Rep. Boggs. The company you work for.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, Johnson Printing Company.

Rep. Boggs. Didn't you publish this?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Rep. Boggs. Who printed it?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Rep. Boggs. Mr. Chairman, I, of course, fully appreciate the right of the witness to plead the Fifth Amendment. But I would simply like to make the observation that this is the only witness out of hundreds who has pled the Fifth Amendment, and that

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obviously if each witness had done this, then the charge of being muzzled would be something that we would really be confronted with. I would simply like to make that observation.

The Chairman. You may proceed, Mr. Jenner.

Mr. Jenner. Thank you.

Does the American Eagle Publishing Company have a book store subsidiary or outlet?

Mr. Surrey. No, we do not.

Mr. Jenner. What is the American Eagle Book Store?

Mr. Surrey. There is no American Eagle Book Store.

The Chairman. Do you have a headquarters?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Do you have a telephone?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Are you listed with the local authorities as a fictitious business, under a fictitious name?

Mr. Surrey. Yes -- doing business as?

The Chairman. Doing business as, yes.

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

The Chairman. And the names given are yourself and General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Where is that filed -- with your county clerk?

Mr. Surrey. County clerk in Dallas.

Mr. Jenner. We have talked about General Walker. That is

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General Edwin A. Walker, now retired?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And do you know a Robert G. Krause?

Mr. Surrey. I refuse to answer on the grounds the answer may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Was he not formerly employed by Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Rep. Boggs. Excuse me.

Mr. Chief Justice -- we will have testimony from Mr. Krause, I presume?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Do you know of a company, a printing company, Lettercraft Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. I refuse to answer -- same reason.

The Chairman. For the reason it would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Did you not prepare the copy for Commission Exhibit No. 996?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the same reason, that it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. And, in turn, turn that copy over to Robert G. Krause, of the Lettercraft Printing Company for reproduction?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer, same reason.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 996 for identification. **CONFIDENTIAL**)

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Mr. Jenner. Exhibiting again Exhibit No. -- Commission Exhibit No. 996 to you, you will notice a front and profile view of President Kennedy. Did you bring to Robert Krause photographs of which this is a reproduction?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. In fact, did you not bring to Robert G. Krause two slick paper magazine photographs of President Kennedy and request and engage him to make photographs of the slick paper magazine photos for the purpose of reproduction?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer, same reason.

Mr. Jenner. And did you not pay Robert G. Krause and his wife for printing some 5,000 to 10,000 of these handbills, of which Commission Exhibit No. 996 is a copy?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Did you thereafter -- did you not in fact thereafter, yourself -- well, I will ask you first -- yourself, distribute duplicates of Exhibit 996 in and about the streets of Dallas, Texas, on November 22nd and days preceding?

Mr. Surrey. Point of order. Can I ask a question? If I now answer one or two in through here, does this --

The Chairman. Well, this is connected with the entire situation -- the publication, the distribution of it is one and the same subject matter, I would think.

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Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, I might bring this out.

You having received the rules and regulations of the Commission with respect to the taking of testimony, you are aware of the fact that you are entitled to have counsel present?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And you appear without counsel?

Mr. Surrey. I cannot afford to bring counsel.

Mr. Jenner. But you do appear without counsel?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I do.

Rep. Boggs. I think, Mr. Chief Justice, the record should show if this man requested counsel he would be entitled to counsel, would he not?

Mr. Jenner. He certainly would. And he has not requested it.

Rep. Boggs. I just want the record to show that.

The Chairman. Yes.

Sen. Cooper. Did you request counsel?

Mr. Surrey. From whom, sir?

Sen. Cooper. Did you request the Commission appoint counsel for you?

Mr. Surrey. No, I did not. I did not know this was available.

Rep. Boggs. I might say it is still available.

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Mr. Surrey. Would this be a court-appointed?

The Chairman. Beg pardon?

Mr. Surrey. Would this be a court-appointed attorney?

The Chairman. No -- it would be an attorney appointed by the Commission.

Mr. Surrey. Thank you.

The Chairman. Proceed, Mr. Jenner.

Rep. Boggs. You prefer not to have an attorney appointed by the Commission?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Rep. Boggs. We might let the record show at this point, also, that the American Bar Association has been closely associated with the Commission.

Mr. Surrey. What does that mean? I mean what is the purpose of that remark?

Rep. Boggs. To show that the attorneys appointed are completely objective.

Mr. Surrey. I did not imply they were not, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know Mrs. Clifford Mercer, Dorothy Mercer?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know Mr. Clifford Mercer?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer, same reason.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know of a photoengraving company in

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Dallas, 2027 Young Street, Monks Brothers?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know J. T. Monk or J. T. Monk, Jr.?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer, same grounds.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have one of the workmen, printing workmen, at Johnson Printing Company, set solution, type solution, for the copy which appears on Commission Exhibit No. 996?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. And thereafter, after that typewas set, have photographs made of that type?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer, same reason.

Mr. Jenner. Do you know Mr. Bernard Weisman?

Mr. Surrey. No.

We are in another field now, I gather.

Mr. Jenner. Well, I don't want to represent to you that it is.

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. You have had no business relations-- have you had any business relations with a man by the name of Bernard Weisman?

Mr. Surrey. If this is in your opinion still part of the other -- concerning these leaflets, then I will plead the Fifth Amendment.

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Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, with the policy of the Commission to be fully fair to all witnesses, may I respond to the witness and say to him there is that possibility.

The Chairman. There is that possibility, yes -- that is a sufficient statement.

Mr. Jenner. And being that possibility, do you wish to decline to answer the question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, unless you or other members of the Commission have some questions on this line of examination, I will not ask further questions with respect to it -- unless you gentlemen desire to ask questions.

The Chairman. Any further questions, Congressman Boggs?

Rep. Boggs. Was anyone associated with you in the publication of this leaflet?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The Chairman. Did General Walker have anything to do with it?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me -- but, no.

The Chairman. What? Now you have opened that up, sir -- if you say -- was your answer no, or is your answer that you claim the privilege?

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Mr. Surrey. My answer is that I claim the privilege, sir.

The Chairman. That is different.

Sen. Cooper. May I just ask one question?

To return for a moment to this book that you printed with newspaper clippings -- what was your purpose in printing it?

Mr. Surrey. As a memento, primarily.

Sen. Cooper. You had no other prupose?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

Sen. Cooper. Didn't you really have the purpose of impuning the work of this Commission and giving the implication that it would not go fully and thoroughly into all questions?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir. This was not the intent, no.

Rep. Boggs. What was the allegation in the cease and desist order which was issued against you by the Dallas newspaper?

Mr. Surrey. That this would be in competition to a book which they were going to promote -- I believe the AP. At the time -- the Osburns had this, and they were gathering it together, and they brought it over one day, and it looked like a real good idea. Other people had stacks and stacks of papers. And this was a compilation of clippings of the paper. And everybody thought it was such a good idea that we thought we would publish it. So I got it into brownline form, which is a proof, a preliminary proof -- silver prints, you may call them in Washington.

The Chairman. For how much did you sell these books a copy?

Mr. Surrey. We gave them free to our pre-subscriber list.

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The Chairman. I didn't ask you that.

Mr. Surrey. They were \$5 per copy.

The Chairman. And how many did you say you sold?

Mr. Surrey. About 900 to a thousand.

The Chairman. What happened to the money?

Mr. Surrey. It was put into the American Eagle Publishing Company account.

The Chairman. Do you have a regular bookkeeping system?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. And those figures would be available, showing how many you had sold, would they?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. In your books?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Rep. Boggs. Is the American Eagle Publishing Company an incorporated company?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Rep. Boggs. What is it?

Mr. Surrey. Partnership, sir.

Rep. Boggs. Who are the partners?

Mr. Surrey. Myself and General Walker.

Rep. Boggs. And this pre-subscription list, how many people on that?

Mr. Surrey. I would say 700, 800.

Rep. Boggs. You publish a newspaper?

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Mr. Surrey. No, we don't.

Rep. Boggs. What do you publish besides this book?

Mr. Surrey. Pamphlets -- pamphlets.

Mr. Jenner. You receive part of your income from the American Eagle Publishing Company?

Mr. Surrey. No, I do not.

Mr. Jenner. You serve as president, but you receive no compensation for that?

Mr. Surrey. That is true.

Mr. Jenner. Would you tell us, please, the address of the American Eagle Publishing Company?

Mr. Surrey. P.O. Box 750, Dallas 21.

Mr. Jenner. It has no physical office itself -- just the post office address?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct. That mail comes to my desk at Johnson Printing Company. That is the same post office box as Johnson Printing Company.

Mr. Jenner. I see. And where do you keep -- where does American Publishing Company warehouse or keep or store its pamphlets and books?

Mr. Surrey. 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Mr. Walker's residence. I have a room.

Mr. Jenner. That is General Walker's residence?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

The Chairman. That is General Walker's residence?

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Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

The Chairman. Who owns the Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. It is -- the stock is split, four or five different people.

The Chairman. A corporation?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

The Chairman. Who are they?

Mr. Surrey. Mr. Bryan Snyder is chairman of the Board.

Mr. Emil Borak is president, and Mr. Lewis C. Owens is treasurer. I believe some stock is held by Oliver Snyder, and I have some stock. And Mr. Fallon Snyder.

The Chairman. It is a commercial company?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

The Chairman. Is General Walker connected with it?

Mr. Surrey. No, he is not.

The Chairman. Or with the other people, as far as you know?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Is Mr. Borak the general manager of the plant itself?

Mr. Surrey. No, he is president of the company.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Who is the general manager of the plant?

Mr. Surrey. Mr. Owens.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Owens.

Did you acquaint Mr. Owens or Mr. Borak, either of them, with

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the fact that you had Commission Exhibit No. 996 printed at the Lettercraft Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Did you make either or both of them aware of the fact that some of the copy or all of the copy with respect to Commission Exhibit No. 996 was prepared by way of printing solution at Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. How many printers so you have at Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. How many employees?

Mr. Jenner. No -- that operate linotypes or operate these machines that produce these solutions -- what is the name of that kind of machine?

Mr. Surrey. Well, it would be a monotype or a linotype or a Ludlow.

Mr. Jenner. Are these Ludlow solutions?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Who are the Ludlow machine operators at Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Surrey. Oh, I would say there are probably 10 or 15 that operate the Ludlow machine.

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Mr. Jenner. Does your recollection serve you to name those who operated the Ludlow machines any time during the first 22 days of November, 1963? If so, name them.

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Are you able to name any of the linotype operators who were employed during the first 22 days of November 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Who were employed at Johnson Printing Company?

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Surrey. Well, I gather this has nothing to do with this. So may I answer?

Mr. Jenner. I don't want to lead you to believe it doesn't, sir.

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the ground it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. From whom was the paper purchased on which the imprinting, identified here as Commission Exhibit 996 --

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. Jenner. Did you see another reproduction of Commission Exhibit No. 996 at any time from the first of November 1963 to and including the 22nd of November 1963?

Mr. Surrey. I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, I will now depart from this

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particular phase, if that is permissible.

The Chairman. Very well.

Mr. Jenner. I am now going to turn, Mr. Surrey, to the attempt on the life of General Walker.

First I would like to have you examine a series of photographs which purport to be photographs of the area of the Walker house.

Mr. Chief Justice, may I approach the witness for this purpose?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. I show the witness Commission Exhibit No. 2, Item No. 7, and subdivision item No. P-2.

Do you see that, sir?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I do.

Mr. Jenner. Examining the sub-item, P-2, is the area depicted in that photograph familiar to you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is. It is the alley in behind Mr. Walker's residence, looking west.

Mr. Jenner. Looking west?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Would you be able to help us as to an estimate, perhaps from the nature of the foliage, and your familiarity with the Walker premises, as to when that photograph might have been taken, as to season of the year?

Mr. Surrey. I would say late fall.

Mr. Jenner. Could it have been the early spring, mid-March,

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for example? First of March, along in there?

Mr. Surrey. It could have been, yes.

Mr. Jenner. Either in the fall, when there is a defeafing or lack of foliage on trees, or the early spring?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. I show you what purports to be the same thing, also marked -- it is a larger photograph -- Commission Exhibit No. 2, Item No. 7. Directing your attention to the subdivision P-2 you have just testified about, are they photographs --

Mr. Surrey. Basically the same thing. It looks like this one was taken a little closer to the ground.

Mr. Jenner. When you say this one, you mean the larger of the two?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. On Commission Exhibit No. 3, Item 14, sub-item P-1, directing your attention to that, you recognize that?

Mr. Surrey. That is a picture of the back of the residence of 4011 Turtle Creek.

Mr. Jenner. General Edwin Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. I perhaps should have asked you this: You are familiar with the area surrounding General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. You have been there a good many times, have you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I have.

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Mr. Jenner. On all sides of the home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And are you familiar with the inside of the home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. And have you worked there from time to time over the years?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. How long have you been associated with General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Since the beginning of his campaign, when that was -- I think the spring -- about three years now.

The Chairman. What campaign is that?

Mr. Surrey. When he ran for Governor of Texas.

Mr. Jenner. That initiated your association with him?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And what are the nature of your duties in your association with General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. I am just a volunteer help, whatever he needed, volunteer help in doing, I would help.

Mr. Jenner. Are you compensated?

Mr. Surrey. No, I am not.

Mr. Jenner. You have never received any compensation?

Mr. Surrey. No, I haven't.

Mr. Jenner. You have never received any compensation from

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the publishing company we have identified that published that book?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Do you handle any funds for General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Of General Walker's fund?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Or any funds --

Mr. Surrey. Except what --

The Chairman. Or any funds that come to General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. No -- only that comes to American Eagle Company, which is in fact, I guess, technically his funds.

The Chairman. Well, what funds do come to American Eagle Company?

Mr. Surrey. Funds for purchasing of materials, and some donations. That is it.

The Chairman. Outside of donations, how do you get your funds for publishing?

Mr. Surrey. From the sale of materials.

The Chairman. And the rest of it is all donations?

Mr. Surrey. Donations are extremely small, as a matter of fact, yes. We operate on the sale of materials.

The Chairman. How much in the aggregate of donations have you had?

Mr. Surrey. To American Eagle Publishing Company?

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The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Surrey. I would say a hundred dollars.

The Chairman. A hundred dollars?

Mr. Surrey. Over two years or two and a-half years.

The Chairman. Where did you get the money to publish your book?

Mr. Surrey. At the beginning of American Eagle Publishing Company, we started with a backlog of books which had been used in the campaign. This was Mr. Walker's contribution to the American Eagle Publishing Company.

The Chairman. Did General Walker sell his campaign books?

Mr. Surrey. I don't know if he did or not.

The Chairman. Well, you don't pay publishing funds with books, do you?

Mr. Surrey. From the sale of the books which were turned over to American Eagle Company at its inception, from the sale of those books, we have accumulated funds to go on with others.

The Chairman. At its inception, where did you get the money to publish?

Mr. Surrey. I don't understand your question, sir.

The Chairman. Well, --

Mr. Surrey. At its inception we didn't have any money.

The Chairman. When you publish books, you have to have some capital of some kind.

Mr. Surrey. The capital was raised from the sale of a book

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called "Walker Speaks Unmuzzled" which sells for 35 cents. We started with that.

The Chairman. You published that first?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Who published that?

Mr. Surrey. I believe General Walker did.

The Chairman. And how much money came from the sale of those books?

Mr. Surrey. I do not know off-hand, sir.

The Chairman. Approximately.

Mr. Surrey. We are still selling them.

The Chairman. Beg pardon?

Mr. Surrey. We are still selling them.

The Chairman. But you handle the funds, don't you, for the company?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, But I don't know specific items.

The Chairman. Well, I am not asking you for specific items. But I would like to know approximately how much money.

Let me put it this way: How much money have you handled for that company in the last -- since it has been established?

Mr. Surrey. Oh, as a rough estimate, \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The Chairman. And only a hundred dollars of that was contributions from outsiders?

Mr. Surrey. I would say that would be it.

The Chairman. And was there any of that \$10,000 or \$15,000

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that came from any individual other than from people who purchased the books?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. At one time the General put some more money into the company.

The Chairman. How much money did he put into it?

Mr. Surrey. I believe a thousand dollars.

The Chairman. That is all?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

The Chairman. Anybody else put any money into it?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Did you?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Very well.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, may I revert to the other subject matter? I have an additional question I would like to ask. And I warn the witness in advance I am returning to the pamphlet.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Your questions have stimulated me to ask another question.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Were any of the funds that reached Eagle Publishing Company by way of contributions or proceeds of sale of materials employed or used to pay for the leaflet, Commission Exhibit No. 996?

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Mr. Surrey. Now, I understand that if I answer that question, it opens up the whole thing again. So I decline to answer on the grounds it may incriminate me.

The Chairman. Gentlemen, I have asked our Chief Counsel, Mr. Rankin, to have a search of our files made and our telephone calls to see if we have received anything from Congressman Alger concerning this book. And Mr. Rankin, will you report to us what your finding is, please?

Mr. Rankin. I had a search made of our files, and any incoming calls from the Congressman to see if we had received any such material, and I found that our files and such a search showed that we had not received any such material. I then called Congressman Alger's office to ask there if there had been any communication from them, and was informed that they had not sent anything to us, but that one of the booklets had been given away by Congressman Alger, and they had one left, and I have sent for that one to have for our records.

Rep. Boggs. I would like to see it when it gets here.

You expect it pretty soon?

Mr. Rankin. I sent him on the run.

Rep. Boggs. Good.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Surrey, I will return to the General Walker incident now.

I would like you particularly to examine the next photograph, which appears in Commission Exhibit No. 4, Item 6, as sub-letter

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P-5.

This depicts, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, a railroad track -- in the far distance a tall building.

Is that area at all familiar to you?

That is undoubtedly the MKT line, or some spur line.

You are familiar with the MKT line, are you not?

Mr. Surrey. This I do not recognize the area.

Mr. Jenner. I will ask you this. Is there a railroad near General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Facing out of the house, facing Turtle Creek, across the creek, and then another half block or so, there is a railroad.

Mr. Jenner. Within a half a block?

Mr. Surrey. Well, it would be a full city block to the railroad. Perhaps even more. I have never been in that area, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Jenner. Having that in mind, I show you a photograph, aerial view photograph, which we have marked Commission Exhibit No. 998.

Mr. Chief Justice, that is a copy of the exhibit.

That purports to be an aerial photograph taken of the vicinity of General Walker's residence. And you will notice there is an encircled building and the designation "A".

First, do you recognize that general area?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I do.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 998 for identification.)

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Mr. Jenner. And does the encirclement of the home there appear to be General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, it does. I don't see a house that should be in the corner.

Mr. Jenner. You say corner -- you mean --

Mr. Surrey. Right there.

Mr. Jenner. To the left?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. There is a house there between Walker's residence and the next house, and the street here, which is Avondale, I believe.

Mr. Jenner. And you are talking about the street here-- you are pointing to a street that runs obliquely from left to right towards the upper corner of the picture?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. To the left of the house encircled as General Walker's house?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Oh, I see, I am sorry. It is much further back from the street. That is the house.

Mr. Jenner. Now, the house you say that is next is the one immediately to the left of the one encircled?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. I was looking in this area for the houses. That is correct. That is General Walker's residence, as depicted in the picture.

Mr. Jenner. And the house to the left is the house you thought

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at first was not shown, but in fact it is shown?

Mr. Surrey. It is.

Mr. Jenner. And who is the owner of that home?

Mr. Surrey. I do not know. A doctor.

Mr. Jenner. A lady doctor?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is a woman, runs the household.

Mr. Jenner. Dr. Ruth Jackson?

Mr. Surrey. It sounds familiar, but I do not know.

Mr. Jenner. Does she have a dog that is sometimes
obstreperous, does a lot of barking?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, she does.

Mr. Jenner. You are quite familiar with that fact, are you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, I am.

Mr. Jenner. How and why did you become familiar with that
fact?

Mr. Surrey. Anyone approaching the house, generally her
house or General Walker's house, would be barked at, in the middle
of the night noises.

Mr. Jenner. And you have approached General Walker's house,
I assume, at night, have you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And has the dog -- if the dog is out in
Dr. Jackson's yard, the dog is alerted and barks?

Mr. Surrey. Not so much any more. Evidently he knows who
I am now.

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Mr. Jenner. I see. But before the dog became familiar with you, he did bark?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What kind of a dog is it, by the way?

Mr. Surrey. A small Collie, I guess -- shaggy, brownish dog.

Mr. Jenner. Do you recall whether or not at or about the time of the attempt on General Walker's life that dog became or was ill?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was.

This was reported to me. I do not know of first-hand knowledge.

Mr. Jenner. I would prefer not to have your hearsay. You have no knowledge first-hand, however?

Mr. Surrey. No, I do not.

Mr. Jenner. Unless, Mr. Chairman, you desire to pursue the hearsay --

The Chairman. No, no.

Mr. Jenner. Continuing with Exhibit No. 998, and looking at the footnotes, would you tell us whether that footnoting is accurate -- A through G?

Mr. Surrey. I am not familiar with Gilbert Street.

Mr. Jenner. Which is designated as G?

Mr. Surrey. It very well could be Gilbert Street. I just don't know the names of those streets.

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Yes, to the best of my knowledge that is accurate.

Mr. Jenner. There is a tall building to the left, rather nice-looking. Are you familiar with that building?

Mr. Surrey. No. There are several new ones going right up in that area. I think that is the Spa, or something.

Mr. Jenner. I am referring, Mr. Chief Justice, to the tall building with a lattice design immediately to the right of the letter "A".

What did you think that was?

Mr. Surrey. A new development in there called 21 Turtle Creek, the Spa, or something. I only know it from newspaper ads.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Was that building in that condition or being erected in the spring of 1963?

Mr. Surrey. If that is the building I think of, it has just been finished a month or so now.

Mr. Jenner. How long has it been under construction?

Mr. Surrey. Possibly a year, a year and a-half.

Mr. Jenner. Does that photograph fairly depict and represent the area it shows as that area existed in the spring of 1963?

Mr. Surrey. No. You are missing a Jesuit High School which was here.

Mr. Jenner. When you say was here, I have to identify the spot to which you are pointing. And the spot to which you are

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pointing is the open field area that is shown immediately to the right of the building we have identified, near which the letter "A" appears?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Tell us about that.

Mr. Surrey. That was the old Jesuit High School, which has been torn down just recently. I believe just recently finished tearing it down.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

I will identify these other photographs rather quickly.

In each instance, will you look at the photograph and tell us whether the sub-lettering is correct.

I have now handed the witness Commission Exhibit No. 999.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 999 for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. I believe that to be generally correct. This area of Walker's residence here is difficult --

Mr. Jenner. It is some distance away, and the area of Walker's residence to which the witness referred is a circle to which the letter "A" is affixed?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Otherwise, this is an accurate representation of that area and as it existed in the spring of 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Again, the high school is -- I don't believe that that Jesuit High School was to the ground as it shows here,

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in the spring of '63.

Mr. Jenner. I now call your attention to the building that appears immediately to the right of the circle.

Mr. Surrey. That is, I believe, the same building that shows in the previous exhibit.

Mr. Jenner. Thank you. That is just exactly what I was going to ask you.

All right.

Now, would you look at Commission Exhibit No. 1000.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits No. 1000 and 1002 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Are those footnotings correct?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, I believe they are.

Mr. Jenner. Would you look at 1002.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, I believe they are substantially correct.

Mr. Jenner. All right. For the purposes of the record, Mr. Reporter, Commission Exhibit No. 1000 also has a sticker on it Commission Exhibit No. 1001. Would you please note in the record we will not be using Commission Exhibit 1001.

It got on there by mistake.

Now, you just covered 1002.

Now, 1003, 1004.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits 1003 and 1004, respectively, for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. Yes, That street previously mentioned was

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Avondale. That is the street immediately to the west.

Mr. Jenner. And it appears on Commission Exhibit 1003?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. Have you yet examined Commission Exhibit 1004?

Mr. Surrey. No, I have not.

Mr. Jenner. The witness is now examining Commission Exhibit 1004.

The Chairman. Very well.

Mr. Surrey. I believe that is correct, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

I will ask you a general question to be sure we have covered all of these.

Calling your attention to Commission Exhibits 998, 999, 1000, 1002, 1003, and 1004, do all of those photographs, which are aerial photographs -- are they aerial photographs of the vicinity of General Walker's house?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, they are.

Mr. Jenner. And do they, except for the high school matter which you have pointed out to us -- do they represent fairly the area as it was in the spring of 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I would say that is generally correct.

Mr. Jenner. All right, sir.

Now, the Commission is interested, Mr. Surrey, in whether there are some open areas or fields near General Walker's house in which an object such as a firearm or rifle could be buried.

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Mr. Surrey. Directly across from in front of the house -- of course, Turtle Creek Boulevard, and across from Turtle Creek Boulevard is Turtle Creek itself, with a lawn area coming up to the street of 20 to 30 yards in some places.

Mr. Jenner. Using the blank sheet of paper I have, would you just give us a diagram -- a rough diagram of the area of General Walker's house, so that I can locate the field about which you now speak?

Mr. Surrey. It is not actually a field.

Mr. Jenner. And we will mark that as Commission Exhibit No. 1005.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 1005 for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. This is Turtle Creek.

Mr. Jenner. Now, is Turtle Creek a street?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is a street.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Surrey. Mr. Walker's residence is here.

Mr. Jenner. Is the top of this north or south, west or east? When I say that I refer to Commission Exhibit 1005.

Mr. Surrey. This is north.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Put an arrow and the letter "N".

Now, would you put the south on the other side, and east and west?

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Mr. Surrey. These are not exact. They are several points off. But generally.

Mr. Jenner. You are just making a rough sketch, sir, for the purpose of helping with your testimony.

You have now drawn in General Walker's house. Would you put in the word "Walker"?

Now, having done that, you have now described an area -- told us of an area where a firearm -- a field where a firearm might be buried that is in the vicinity of General Walker's home. Would you indicate where that would be?

Mr. Surrey. Here is Turtle Creek.

Mr. Jenner. You are now drawing a wavy line. Would you write in there "Turtle Creek". And that is a stream, is it?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Does it always have water in it?

Mr. Surrey. To my knowledge, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Surrey. Now, this area across Turtle Creek Boulevard.

Mr. Jenner. That is to the south of General Walker's house.

Mr. Surrey. And going down to the creek is a grassy leafed, brush, tree bush, tree area.

Mr. Jenner. It is not an open field?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. But it is an area in which a firearm could be buried?

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Mr. Surrey. It is down near the creek -- there are rocks.

(At this point, Representative Boggs withdrew from the hearing room.)

Mr. Surrey. In addition to that -- here is Avondale, here is the doctor's residence.

Mr. Jenner. This is Dr. Jackson's residence you have now drawn?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Would you please --

Mr. Surrey. And this entire block here is --

Mr. Jenner. You are pointing to the west?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Along Turtle Creek Drive?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Would you put the word "drive" there.

Mr. Surrey. It is Boulevard.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Would you repeat your testimony in that connection?

Mr. Surrey. Another block of residences --

Mr. Jenner. To the west?

Mr. Surrey. To the west. And then you come to that field where the new building is going up and the Jesuit High School was.

Mr. Jenner. And that is the new building you identified in one of the earlier exhibits, and the high school has now been torn down?

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Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

And there was -- in the spring of 1963, was there a field there?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. There still is.

Mr. Jenner. Where a firearm could have been buried?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. We understand the information is there is a church, a church house, near the Walker home. Am I correct?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. Would you locate it, please?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. Directly to the east. Their driveway comes up between the Walker house, into their parking lot, and here is that back alley you showed me a picture of earlier.

Mr. Jenner. Excuse me. For the purpose of the record, the witness has now drawn in what looks like a parking lot area, is that correct?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Is that the church parking lot?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

Mr. Jenner. And where is the church house itself located?

Mr. Surrey. This entire area. I don't know about the shape of it. But it is in this area.

Mr. Jenner. Write the word "church" in there.

What church is that?

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Mr. Surrey. It is a Mormon church.

Mr. Jenner. And about how far distant from the Walker house is the Mormon church?

Mr. Surrey. It is on the next lot -- I would say 400 feet, maybe.

Mr. Jenner. What is there intervening, if anything, between the Mormon church buildings and General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. In the way of a fence, you mean?

Mr. Jenner. Well, first, are there any buildings?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. Or any sheds or anything of that character?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. Are there any trees?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, there are trees.

Mr. Jenner. Is it heavily or lightly wooded?

Mr. Surrey. Lightly.

Mr. Jenner. There is a fence?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. A wooden fence?

Mr. Surrey. A wooden fence -- about five foot tall.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Is that a lattice fence or a solid fence?

Mr. Surrey. Along this side here it is a solid fence.

Mr. Jenner. When you say this side, you are pointing to the driveway leading to Turtle Creek Boulevard?

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Mr. Surrey. Yes. The fence actually is here.

Mr. Jenner. You have now put -- he is indicating the fence.
And that is a lattice or slat fence?

Mr. Surrey. That is a solid fence there. And then it is
latticed along the alley.

Mr. Jenner. Which way does the front of General Walker's
house face -- on Turtle Creek Boulevard?

Mr. Surrey. On Turtle Creek.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

That will be helpful to us. We will just set that aside.

Some of these photographs I am now about to show you -- I now
show you a photograph, Commission Exhibit No. 5, Item No. 369.
Do you recognize that?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I do. It is a photo of the back of General
Walker's home.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, returning to your plat, Commission Exhibit No. 1005,
is that the side of General Walker's house that faces the church?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. It is the side -- is it the side that faces
Dr. Jackson's home?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. Is it the side that faces onto or towards
Turtle Creek Boulevard?

Mr. Surrey. No, it is not.

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Mr. Jenner. Is it the side that faces towards the alley which you have drawn on Commission Exhibit No. 1005?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

Mr. Jenner. Fine.

Now, you will notice in that photograph an automobile, but no license plate, and there appears to be obliterated an area in which a license plate might have appeared on that car.

Now, first, you do see the automobile?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. I have seen this photo before. Mr. Barrett of the F.B.I. in Dallas brought this to my attention.

Mr. Jenner. Do you recognize the automobile?

Mr. Surrey. Not positively, but I think it belongs to Mr. Charles Klihr.

Mr. Jenner. And who is Mr. Charles Klihr?

Mr. Surrey. He is a volunteer worker of Mr. Walker's, also.

Mr. Jenner. Are you sufficiently familiar with Mr. Charles Klihr's automobile -- you already identified it --

Mr. Surrey. No, I did not identify it. I cannot do that, sir.

Mr. Jenner. To the best of your ability is all I am suggesting, sir.

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Do you have a recollection as to whether there was a license plate or license plate fixture in or about the area in which the black spot on the automobile appears?

Mr. Surrey. I have seen Mr. Klihr's automobile many times.

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I have not seen it without a license plate, which I think I would note if it were not there.

Mr. Jenner. Yes. But located at or about in the vicinity of that black spot?

Mr. Surrey. I would say to the best of my knowledge, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Thank you, sir.

Were you at General Walker's home the evening of the attempted assassination, or attempt on his life?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I was.

After the shot. I was not there at the time.

Mr. Jenner. How soon after the shot were you there?

Mr. Surrey. About 15 minutes.

Mr. Jenner. How did you become aware that there had been an attempt on his life?

Mr. Surrey. He called me on the telephone at my home.

Mr. Jenner. And how far did you live from General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. About two miles.

Mr. Jenner. And you immediately drove over there?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What kind of an automobile do you own and drive?

Mr. Surrey. A 1961 Ford convertible.

Mr. Jenner. And did you arrive at his home in that convertible?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I did.

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Mr. Jenner. What time of the day or night was this?

Mr. Surrey. This was about 9 to 9:30 in the evening.

Mr. Jenner. What day? I mean date.

Mr. Surrey. April 10th.

Mr. Jenner. What year?

Mr. Surrey. 1963.

Excuse me. This is 1964, isn't it?

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Surrey. So this would be --

Mr. Jenner. Was this a year ago?

Mr. Surrey. It would be 1963, yes.

Mr. Jenner. I have marked a series of photographs as Commission's Exhibits No. 1006 through 1012.

(The photographs referred to were marked Commission Exhibits No. 1006 through 1012, respectively, for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. These purport to be photographs of portions and places in -- both inside and outside General Walker's home relating to the incident in question.

Would you be good enough to take them seriatim, identify them by exhibit number --

Mr. Surrey. Take them how?

Mr. Jenner. Seriatim, in series -- commencing with Commission Exhibit 1006. And tell us if you are familiar with the photograph and whether it depicts a portion of General Walker's home, and, if so, what portion.

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Mr. Surrey. I don't know what this is here in the back yard, but outside of that it looks like a picture of the window facing towards the alley which the shot came through.

Mr. Jenner. From which the direction of the shot came?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And the marring on the molding of the window is the point of the screen and the window through which the bullet came?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Did you examine that that evening?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I did.

Mr. Jenner. Did you see the breach in the casement which is depicted on Commission Exhibit No. 1006?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I did.

What is this in the back? Do you happen to know?

Mr. Jenner. No, I don't.

But I think I can bring it out.

These photographs, I think, were taken fairly recently.

Have you been at General Walker's house in the last couple of weeks?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I have.

Mr. Jenner. And have you had occasion to notice whether or not any repair whatsoever has been made or was made with respect to the marring of the molding?

Mr. Surrey. I don't believe it has.

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That looks like a stack of cardboard back there. I am not familiar with it.

Mr. Jenner. Yes. It looks like heavy asbestos, or some wood out in the yard.

Mr. Surrey. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. Jenner. Now, look at 1007.

Excuse me -- the photograph 1006 represents that casement shown on that in its present condition?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. Jenner. And also as it was when you saw it that night, April 10?

Mr. Surrey. No, the window was closed when I saw it that night.

Mr. Jenner. But the breach in the molding is the same on this photograph as it was when you saw it that night?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, the next photograph is 1007, and purports to be a photograph taken from the outside of General Walker's home with the camera pointed into his home.

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. And --

Mr. Surrey. It shows the same breach of the bullet --

Mr. Jenner. That is shown on Exhibit 1006?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

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Mr. Jenner. And in the case of the 1006, that photograph represents the present condition of that casement and that window and that screen, as well as it was when you saw it on the evening of April 10, 1963? Insofar as the breach is concerned?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. I seem to recall more cobwebbing effect than it shows in the photograph.

Mr. Jenner. Exhibit No. 1008 purports to be a room in General Walker's home, and a wall, with a bullet hold shown in it.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Do you recognize that room?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I do.

Mr. Jenner. And is that a picture of one of the rooms in General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

Mr. Jenner. Where is it with respect to the room shown in Commission Exhibit No. 1007?

Mr. Surrey. It is the same room.

Mr. Jenner. The same room?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. All this material has been turned around, from the night.

Mr. Jenner. You are referring in your last comment to Commission Exhibit No. 1007, some pamphlet materials you see shown in that photograph?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Now, turning your attention to Commission Exhibit

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1008, is the wall that is shown on that exhibit, does that face the casement window shown on Exhibit 1007, or is that the reverse side?

Mr. Surrey. It is the other wall, the other side of the room from the window.

Mr. Jenner. Is that the wall in which the bullet entered, or the wall, the side of the wall in which the bullet exited?

Mr. Surrey. That is the side of the wall that it entered.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Then I show you Commission Exhibit 1009.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, this is the next room now where the bullet exited.

Mr. Jenner. Now, taking Exhibit 1008 and 1009, am I correct, sir, that 1008 shows the wall on the entry side of the bullet, and 1009 is the reverse side of the wall shown on Commission Exhibit No. 1008?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. In other words, the side of the wall that the bullet exited?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Now, this picture was taken at the time, or soon thereafter, because this material was in this position.

(At this point, Senator Cooper withdrew from the hearing room.)

Mr. Jenner. All right, sir.

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You are able to say, from your familiarity with the condition of matters on the evening of April 10, 1963, that both Commission exhibits --

Mr. Surrey. No, that one I don't know.

Mr. Jenner. Commission Exhibit No. 1009 depicts the condition of that room, which is the room to the reverse side of Commission Exhibit 1008, as it was the evening of April 10, 1963.

Mr. Surrey. Substantially the same, yes.

Mr. Jenner. And even including the boxes and packages of material?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. You will notice in substantially the center of that exhibit a rupture appears to be in the wall. Was that in fact a rupture?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was. That is where the bullet came out of the wall, and when the police came they found the bullet on top of these packages.

Mr. Jenner. On top of the packages shown on Commission Exhibit 1009.

I show you Exhibit 1011, which appears to be a photograph of a fence, lattice fence.

Are you familiar with that?

Mr. Surrey. I believe it is the same type of thing as is in back of Walker's home, in the alleyway.

Mr. Jenner. Is it not in fact a picture of the fence that

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is -- surrounds to the rear General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. I don't know. It is the same type, it looks the same.

Mr. Jenner. It looks the same to you?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. When you made your diagram, Exhibit 1005, you drew a wavy line along the alley, and I think you said that was a lattice fence.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I drew it too far. This is Jackson's back yard.

Mr. Jenner. Well, that is all right. The lattice fence you identified --

Mr. Surrey. Is of the same type and construction.

Mr. Jenner. As shown on Exhibit 1011?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. All right, sir. Thank you.

Is the area depicted on Commission Exhibit 1012 familiar to you?

Mr. Surrey. It looks like a picture taken from the top of that lattice fence towards the back of Walker's home.

Mr. Jenner. Next is Commission Exhibit 1010, which is a photograph of a tire imprint. On the evening of April 10 or the next day, April 11, when it was light, did you tour around General Walker's home with him or without him? There was a search made to see --

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Mr. Surrey. Yes, there was.

Mr. Jenner. To find some identification in the way of automobile tire impressions?

Mr. Surrey. It is my impression that the police were looking primarily for a casing from a shell. I did not see them take any --

Mr. Jenner. So that the particular portion of the Walker vicinity shown on Commission 1010 is not familiar to you?

Mr. Surrey. I wouldn't know where it was in the area.

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Those have all been formally introduced, Mr. Jenner?

Mr. Jenner. No, they have not, Mr. Chief Justice. If it suits your convenience I was going to offer all exhibits at once, so I don't overlook any.

The Chairman. Yes. Very well.

Mr. Jenner. Thank you.

Some of the exhibits the witness has identified have already been introduced. They were exhibited to Marina Oswald.

The Chairman. Yes, I recall.

Mr. Jenner. Would you help us, also -- I hand you a map of Dallas, which we will mark Commission Exhibit 1013 -- or I should correct myself -- I hand you what purports to be a map of Dallas.

There is indicated in brush pencil that the cross in the

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center of that map represents the area of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, retired, at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard in Dallas.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 1013 for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. Yes, that is correct. That is the area.

Mr. Jenner. That is a scale map of Dallas that appears to have been obtained from the Dallas Transit Company in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Now, would you please tell the Commission -- you received a telephone call from General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. The evening of April 10. It was about 9 o'clock? Please try and fix that time as accurately as you can.

Mr. Surrey. I would say it was closer to 9:15.

Mr. Jenner. And you arrived 15 minutes later?

Mr. Surrey. Ten to fifteen minutes later.

Mr. Jenner. Now, would you very carefully, calling on your most accurate recollection, recite for us -- you came to the door, you entered, what did you see, who was there, and what was said to you by anyone, if anyone was there -- just the course of events as best you are able to recall them that evening. And I will try not to interrupt you.

Mr. Surrey. When I pulled -- I pulled up in front on Turtle Creek, got out of my car. A police car was there.

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Mr. Jenner. Was there anything in addition to a police car?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. You pulled your car up on Turtle Creek Boulevard?

Mr. Surrey. Behind the police car.

Mr. Jenner. Would you be good enough, when you refer to Turtle Creek Boulevard, to say Boulevard, because we have talked about Turtle Creek, a stream.

Mr. Surrey. Turtle Creek Boulevard.

Mr. Jenner. There was one squad car there at that time?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. Just as I was getting out of the car, another squad car came up.

Mr. Jenner. Turning to your plat, would you put an "X" with a circle where you drove up?

The witness has now done that.

All right.

Now, you are on Turtle Creek Boulevard. Then what did you do? You parked?

Mr. Surrey. I parked and got out of my automobile, and walked up the front walkway into the house.

Mr. Jenner. I see. All right.

Mr. Surrey. There were several policemen in the house, just arriving. Mr. Walker was sitting at his desk in this back room.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now it will be helpful to the Commission -- let's turn this -- you draw us a floor plan, will you please, of General

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Walker's home, and we will mark that Commission Exhibit No. 1014, so as to assist you when you make that plat in telling us what you did.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 1014 for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. This is the ground floor.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, first let's locate the house. It is a rectangle that you have drawn. Is the rectangle facing the same as the rectangle marked "Walker" on Commission Exhibit No. 1005?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is.

Mr. Jenner. So that the lower portion is east?

Mr. Surrey. Do we need these directions exactly, because that Turtle Creek winds all around.

Mr. Jenner. All I want to do is tie it up with Commission Exhibit 1005.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is the same direction.

Mr. Jenner. Realizing that you have that problem of obliqueness, but relating it solely to Commission Exhibit No. 1005, the foot of Commission Exhibit 1014 represents an easterly direction, correct?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And the top a westerly direction. And the right, north, and the left, south. All right.

Now, we have it located.

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Which is the doorway into General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. This is the -- this is the front door.

Mr. Jenner. You have now put two oblique lines on the line facing south.

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. And then as you enter, there is a long hallway.

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And which is the rear of the house towards the alley?

Mr. Surrey. Towards the north.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, in what room, if any of those rooms on the first floor, was General Walker the night of April 10, 1963, when this incident occurred, as you learned when you reached there?

Mr. Surrey. His desk was positioned right there.

Mr. Jenner. You have now drawn a small but rather elongated rectangle, which appears to be opposite two lines which I take it is a window.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And from what you learned from General Walker on that occasion, the presence of the policemen, was he seated at the desk?

Mr. Surrey. He was seated at his desk.

Mr. Jenner. His back to the window, or facing the window?

Mr. Surrey. To the window.

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Mr. Jenner. So he was facing to the window?

Mr. Surrey. No, his back was to the window.

Mr. Jenner. He was facing away from the window?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And you have drawn a little circle by that figure representing a desk, indicating where General Walker was seated?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And facing west?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Now, locate for us, put a circle with a cross, the wall, the side of the wall indicated by Commission Exhibit 1008.

Mr. Surrey. It is right here, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, that is shown, for the purpose of the record, to the left of the blank circle which the witness drew to show General Walker sitting at his desk. And that area that is shown on -- the wall shown on Commission Exhibit 1009, I take it, is precisely the other side.

Mr. Surrey. The other side.

Mr. Jenner. You have done that by showing an area?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Then we have that located.

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Did General Walker in your presence relate what occurred?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Tell us what he said about how it occurred, when he became aware of it?

Mr. Surrey. I walked in the front door, and there were several policemen standing around in various areas. I walked in through here.

Mr. Jenner. When you say "through here" --

Mr. Surrey. Through the front --

Mr. Jenner. You came in from the south, the front, and you went down the hallway?

Mr. Surrey. It is not really a hallway. It is mostly glass doors here. And I walked through those glass doors.

Mr. Jenner. You have three strikes. What is that?

Mr. Surrey. Those are glass doors.

Mr. Jenner. You walked through the glass doorway. You walked into the room, the wall of which is shown on Commission Exhibit 1009. Correct?

Mr. Surrey. That is right.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Surrey. And I went right through this room.

Mr. Jenner. Into the room in which General Walker's desk is located?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. The wall of which on that side appears shown on Commission Exhibit 1008?

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Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Surrey. The General was sitting at his desk.

Mr. Jenner. When you arrived?

Mr. Surrey. When I arrived.

Mr. Jenner. Was he facing --

Mr. Surrey. He was --

Mr. Jenner. -- west?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, talking to a policeman in uniform. And I walked in and I said, "What happened? What's going on?" And he pointed to this hole in the wall.

Mr. Jenner. Shown on Commission Exhibit 1008?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. And I facetiously said, "Oh, you found a bug."

Mr. Jenner. Would you explain your facetious remark? I don't get that it is facetious.

Mr. Surrey. Well, actually, it may not be. It is a common joke around the General's house that there may be microphones.

Mr. Jenner. That kind of a bug?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. That is, you saw the hole in the wall and you remarked facetiously that he had discovered the house had been bugged by an electronic device?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, and, therefore, had chopped a hole in the wall.

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And he said, "No, I have been shot at."

And he pointed to the hole in the window.

Mr. Jenner. Which is shown on Commission Exhibits 1007 and 1006?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct. Except the window was closed at this time -- both casements were together.

Mr. Jenner. Yes. And there is a screen on that window?

Mr. Surrey. I believe there is.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Surrey. And then --

Mr. Jenner. Excuse me, sir. That would be the window which is the lower of the two sets of strikes appearing on the north line of your Exhibit No. 1014.

Mr. Surrey. Yes. I will mark it with an "A" and a circle.

Mr. Jenner. Good.

Mr. Surrey. And then a policeman asked him a question, and I noticed that his arm was bleeding.

Mr. Jenner. General Walker's arm?

Mr. Surrey. General Walker's arm, was bleeding in four or five places.

Mr. Jenner. How was he dressed?

Mr. Surrey. In a dress shirt of a color, as I recall, but it was not a sport shirt -- and slacks.

Mr. Jenner. It was not a uniform of any character?

Mr. Surrey. No. And without a tie.

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Mr. Jenner. Short sleeved or long sleeved?

Mr. Surrey. Long sleeved, rolled up.

Mr. Jenner. And his right arm, was it?

Mr. Surrey. His right arm, yes, on his forearm. And --

Mr. Jenner. Was he bleeding profusely?

Mr. Surrey. No. And he said "The jacket of the bullet must have come apart when it went through the window."

And he brushed plaster -- I assume it came from this wall -- out of his hair, which was in his hair, also.

Mr. Jenner. What color hair does General Walker have?

Mr. Surrey. Brown, a dark brown.

Mr. Jenner. He has a fairly full head of hair, does he?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And plaster and that sort of thing would be quite apparent, would it, to anyone who saw it in his hair?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And you noticed it?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And you noticed him brushing plaster out of his hair?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Now, that leads me to ask you this, Mr. Surrey: That bullet hole is how high from the floor? I am showing you now Commission Exhibit 1009.

Mr. Surrey. You mean how high is the hole --

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Mr. Jenner. From the floor.

Mr. Surrey. From the floor?

Well, the police went into the next room and so did I, and sighted through the hole in the wall to the window.

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Surrey. And when Walker sat down at his desk, it went right through his head.

Mr. Jenner. So he was seated on a chair substantially the height the one you are seated on?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. And he is approximately a little taller than I am.

Mr. Jenner. He is a little taller than you are. So that would be about four, four and a-half feet.

Tell the Commission the distance from the wall, the point at which you have marked an "X" with a circle, and the place at which General Walker's chair was located.

Mr. Surrey. I would say 18 inches.

Mr. Jenner. He was that close?

Mr. Surrey. To the wall there, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. So that the representation you have made on Commission Exhibit 1014 is distorted?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it is. The desk was right up against the wall, and he was seated in the middle of the desk.

Mr. Jenner. His chair was much closer to the wall than would appear to have been as you have roughly diagrammed on 1014?

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Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

In other words, he was close enough to the wall when seated at that chair so that when a bullet penetrating the plaster wall could have splattered plaster into his hair?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Proceed, sir.

Mr. Surrey. So I went over and looked at his arm, and there was a piece of metal in one particular spot in his arm, that I noticed, in addition to the other scratches, and I went looking for some first aid equipment and found tweezers upstairs, and came back downstairs and picked that piece of metal and two others out of his right forearm.

Mr. Jenner. And what was done with those pieces of metal?

Mr. Surrey. They were -- I believe the police took them.

Mr. Jenner. But you recall that you in fact yourself took the pieces of metal from General Walker's right forearm?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And -- all right. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. Surrey. Well, then it became just a matter of the police questioning the General and myself. I don't recall which detective or which policemen and myself went out in the back and looked in the back area.

Mr. Jenner. Is that what you did next, after you took the

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metal out of General Walker's forearm?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. You immediately went out of the house --

Mr. Surrey. Not immediately, no. We talked. I would say within two or three minutes.

Mr. Jenner. But you did not go into any other room? That is what I am getting at first. You went outside first?

Mr. Surrey. I don't recall if we went in the other room then or later on.

Mr. Jenner. When you say the other room, it is the room opposite the one and to the left of the one shown on your diagram --

Mr. Surrey. As I recall, I merely looked around the separation here when they said that the bullet came clear through into the other room.

Mr. Jenner. Who said that?

Mr. Surrey. One of the policemen.

Mr. Jenner. And did you go around and look then?

Mr. Surrey. I just looked around the doorway, yes.

Mr. Jenner. What did you find when you looked around -- what did you see?

Mr. Surrey. I saw these books stacked, as shown in this picture.

Mr. Jenner. Identify the picture, please.

Mr. Surrey. 1009.

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Mr. Jenner. Had -- you mentioned a bullet as having been found.

Mr. Surrey. Yes. The policeman said he had found that bullet, on top of the packages.

Mr. Jenner. Shown in Exhibit 1009?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Was that portion of the bullet exhibited to you on that occasion?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. You did not see it?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. Was the statement that the bullet had been found on the opposite side of that wall made in the presence of General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What did General Walker say when that statement was made in his presence, if anything?

Mr. Surrey. I don't recall any statement.

Mr. Jenner. Did he say anything about where the spent bullet had been found?

Mr. Surrey. Not at that time, no. Not to me.

Mr. Jenner. Well, did he say it to an officer in your presence?

Mr. Surrey. Not that I recall.

Mr. Jenner. Did he say it -- without saying it to anybody -- was it uttered by him at all in your presence on that evening?

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Mr. Surrey. Not that I recall.

Mr. Jenner. That is, that the spent bullet had been found on the opposite side of the wall next to which he had been sitting?

Mr. Surrey. No. I think the policeman said it, and that is all that was said.

Mr. Jenner. But it was said in General Walker's presence?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was.

Mr. Jenner. What did the policeman say?

Mr. Surrey. He said the bullet went clean through the wall and they found it laying on the packages in the other room.

Mr. Jenner. Did he say they found it or "I found it"?

Mr. Surrey. He said, "I found it" as I recall.

Mr. Jenner. Proceed in your chronology, please.

Mr. Surrey. That is all there was to it.

Then he started getting calls from newsmen, and newsmen coming to the door.

Mr. Jenner. First, you went out and looked around the premises.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, but it was quite dark at this time, and they said, "We will come back in the morning."

Mr. Jenner. I should have asked you this. Perhaps I just assumed it. Was it dark when you arrived at General Walker's home?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was.

Mr. Jenner. When does it get dark in Dallas, Texas, in this

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area in the spring?

Mr. Surrey. I would say seven.

Mr. Jenner. Do you have daylight saving time in Dallas?

Mr. Surrey. No, we don't.

Mr. Jenner. And you are on what time?

Mr. Surrey. Central Standard.

Mr. Jenner. Central Standard Time?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Well, --

Mr. Surrey. It is two hours from here.

The Chairman. Two hours from here when we have daylight savings.

Mr. Surrey. You have daylight saving now?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Only one hour then.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. After looking around, you say newspapermen began to come.

Mr. Surrey. That is right.

Mr. Jenner. And interview General Walker?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. In your presence?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And in the presence of the policemen?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

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Mr. Jenner. When did you leave General Walker's home that night?

Mr. Surrey. I stayed that night.

Mr. Jenner. Did you hear General Walker being interviewed?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What did he say about what had occurred, if anything?

Mr. Surrey. He said, "Somebody took a shot at me." This is the general tenor of the interviews as to what happened, and he said, "Somebody took a shot at me." I guess -- "That is the closest I have ever been missed in 30 years of military service."

Mr. Jenner. Did he say anything about whether he was seated -- whether he had been moving about?

Mr. Surrey. No, he said he had been seated at his desk when it happened, working on his income tax.

Mr. Jenner. Now, Mr. Surrey, was there an occasion preceding October -- April 10, 1963, that you noticed an automobile and some people in the automobile in and about General Walker's premises?

Mr. Surrey. Yes. That was two nights before, on Monday evening.

Mr. Jenner. That would be April 10?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. I mean April 8, I am sorry.

Mr. Surrey. April 8, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What time?

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Mr. Surrey. About 8:30 to 9. I am not sure about what time it was.

Mr. Jenner. I take it, then, it was dark?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, it was.

Mr. Jenner. And tell the Commission what led up to that, what you say, and what you did. This incident that you have in mind.

Mr. Surrey. I was coming from my home, came down Turtle Creek Boulevard, passed in front of the General's house, and took a right-hand turn on Avondale, to come up to the alley.

Mr. Jenner. Have we put Avondale into your plat? You are now turning to Commission Exhibit 1005.

Mr. Surrey. The normal route into the parking lot behind the General's house --

Mr. Jenner. He does have a parking lot?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, this is the parking area back in here.

Mr. Jenner. Now, would you crossline that, so we know it is the parking lot?

That is fine.

Mr. Surrey. I came up Turtle Creek Boulevard and turned right on Avondale prior to turning again up the alleyway, to go into the parking lot in back of General Walker's house. And I noticed a car parked 30 feet -- about 20 yards actually --

Mr. Jenner. You have now drawn a rectangle on the edge of the sheet of paper, marked with the letter "N". Would you

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Write the word "car" in there?

The Chairman. What is this designed to establish, Mr. Jenner?
We are getting a little afield, it seems to me.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Surrey, Mr. Chief Justice, was interviewed and related this particular incident, and we want to dissipate any possibility -- I don't want to put it this way --

The Chairman. If it has some relevancy, all right. But let's don't take too long, because it is getting to be quite collateral.

Go right ahead.

Mr. Surrey. Well, the gist of the matter is that two nights before the assassination attempt, I saw two men around the house peeking in windows and so forth, and reported this to the General the following morning, and he, in turn, reported it to the police on Tuesday, and it was Wednesday night that he was shot at.

So that is really the gist of the whole thing.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. Jenner. I show you an Exhibit marked Garner Exhibit No. 1. At any time prior to April 10, 1963, were you familiar with the person who is shown on Garner Exhibit No. 1?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. When I say familiar, I mean did you know of or had you seen consciously a person with that physiognomy and physical appearance?

Mr. Surrey. No, I have not.

Mr. Jenner. That is a side view.

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I show you Commission Exhibit 520, the man in the center. Had you prior to April 10, 1963, ever seen a man with that physiognomy, facial showing, and body?

Mr. Surrey. No.

Mr. Jenner. All right, sir.

I take it, then, -- I ask you this question.

Neither of the two men, that you saw in that automobile on the 8th of April, 1963, at least to your present recollection, was the man shown on Garner Exhibit No. 1, and Commission Exhibit No. 520?

Mr. Surrey. I don't believe either of them was.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

The Chairman. May I ask -- is this what you spoke of as the book?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. I notice on here that there is no price of any kind. You say you sold this for \$5?

Mr. Surrey. That was an afterthought. The original intent was not a sale.

The Chairman. Was it ever advertised to the public as for sale for \$5?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

The Chairman. Where was it advertised?

Mr. Surrey. In just a flier that we included with some materials we were mailing out.

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The Chairman. I see.

I would like to ask you if you were present when -- at the time that they had -- that there was the demonstration against Ambassador Adlai Stevenson?

Mr. Surrey. No, I was not.

The Chairman. Did you have anything to do with that demonstration?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Were you present when the demonstration was against then Vice President Johnson in Dallas?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

The Chairman. Did you have anything to do with that?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Chief Justice, we have marked the book as Commission Exhibit No. 1015.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 1015 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Would you please examine it? You need no more than just to look at it, so you will be able to testify that that is a true and correct copy of the book you have testified about, published by Eagle Publishing Company, which contains on its reverse cover side the letter to which you made reference.

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. What did it cost you to publish that?

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Mr. Surrey. It came to \$2.50-some cents. In a limited quantity, 3,000.

The Chairman. Do you now propose to offer all of the exhibits?

Mr. Jenner. Yes, I have three more F.B.I. photos, and then I will have completed.

The Chairman. Very well.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Surrey, I show you three more photographs which are identified first as Commission Exhibit 997. Would you read the material that appears on the reverse side of that first, please.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 997 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Looking now at the face of the photograph, Commission Exhibit 997, does -- do the inscriptions on the reverse side correctly describe that area of General Walker's home and the Mormon church references?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, they do.

Mr. Jenner. You are familiar with that area?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. And its physical appearance, except for the foliage on the trees, is as that area looked on the night of April 10, 1963? Is that correct?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. I hand you Commission Exhibit No. 1016.

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(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 1016 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Read the inscription on the reverse side, please.

You are familiar with that area shown on the photograph?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, I am.

Mr. Jenner. And does the description -- do the descriptions on the reverse side of the photograph correctly describe that area?

Mr. Surrey. With the exception that I do not know these cars and so forth.

Mr. Jenner. I am talking about the area.

Mr. Surrey. The physical area, yes, they do.

Mr. Jenner. And that area looks the same today as it did on the evening of April 10, or the day of April 10, 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. I now hand you the last of these, Commission Exhibit No. 1017, and ask you first to read the inscription and then examine the photograph.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 1017 for identification.)

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir, these are substantially correct.

Mr. Jenner. As of today, as well as as of April 10, 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, Mr. Chief Justice, I offer in evidence the various

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exhibits which we have identified in the record with the exhibit numbers, and ask that the exhibits take the exhibit numbers I recited in each instance as to each exhibit.

The Chairman. They may all be admitted under those numbers.

(The documents heretofore marked Commission Exhibits No. 996 thru 1000 and 1002 thru 1017 were received in evidence.)

Mr. Jenner. That includes, Mr. Chief Justice, the diagrams which the witness has prepared for us.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. As I reported to you, Mr. Chief Justice, the file on the Walker incident reached us about 20 minutes before we opened this morning. I think I have covered everything.

Could I have the privilege of five minutes to take a look?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. I will do it very quickly.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Who is Mr. Coleman? Do you know a man by that name?

Mr. Surrey. Not personally.

Mr. Jenner. Walker Kirk Coleman.

Mr. Surrey. As I just read on the back of your exhibit, he is the boy that reported seeing several automobiles at the time of the assassination.

Mr. Jenner. That is immaterial to this issue.

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You have never seen either of the two men you have mentioned before or since the occasion you saw that automobile with the two men in on the evening of April 8, 1963?

Mr. Surrey. Not to my knowledge. I never was very close to them.

Mr. Jenner. Were you able to -- what kind of an automobile was it, do you know?

Mr. Surrey. It was a Ford, a new Ford at that time.

Mr. Jenner. Sedan?

Mr. Surrey. Four door sedan.

Mr. Jenner. And it was new?

Mr. Surrey. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. To your knowledge, have you ever seen that automobile before or since?

Mr. Surrey. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What color was it, if you noticed?

Mr. Surrey. It was either a dark brown or a maroon.

Mr. Jenner. You followed it awhile and then gave up the chase?

Mr. Surrey. That is correct.

Actually, they made a turn which -- I am familiar with downtown Dallas -- and they made a turn which would indicate they were doubling back or not going in a straight direction. And I thought perhaps I had been spotted in my convertible. So I left them there.

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Mr. Jenner. I will close, Mr. Chief Justice, by asking the witness -- was the Mormon church in session? Had there been --

Mr. Surrey. There had been --

Mr. Jenner. The evening of April 10th?

Mr. Surrey. They were still dispersing.

Mr. Jenner. When you arrived at approximate 9:30 in the evening of April 10, were people still leaving the Mormon church?

Mr. Surrey. Yes, they were.

Mr. Jenner. I have no more questions.

The Chairman. That will be all, Mr. Surrey. You may be excused now.

The Commission is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the Commission recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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